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WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 20, 1902.

\$1 a Year in  
advance



## Purebred versus Grade Bulls.

Some weeks ago there appeared in the Breeders' Gazette a letter on this subject, the main points of which, by special request, we give below. The writer is a Montana rancher on a small scale and gives his experience as one of the very best possible arguments for the pure bred in preference to the grade sire, no matter how good individually that grade may be. The writer says:—

"As late as ten years ago it was the custom here at branding time to let one bull calf out of twenty-five remain entire for use in the herd. When cattle men ceased that practice and bought grade bulls they considered it a big revolution. The grades cost as two-year-olds perhaps \$50 and, remembering that under old methods the price of a bull was the difference between a steer worth \$35 and a worn out bull (or that bull made a stag) on the Chicago market of about \$15 less, they certainly were making progress when they increased the cost of bulls from \$20 to \$50. Remembering also that the she-stock was largely scrub and that deteriorating, that the bulls were grade of every degree below half-breeds, the improvement was almost imperceptible. With few exceptions this was the method of all our stockmen, rich and poor. At this stage the question assumed this phase: if a difference of \$30 invested in bulls makes such an insignificant improvement, will it pay to put from \$100 to \$500 into a bull? The question being entirely a theoretical one, it was, of course, answered in the negative. This accounts for the fact that the bulls of a breeder of pure bred Shorthorns six miles from our town and in the heart of the cow country, went begging at \$50 to \$75 each, notwithstanding that the stockmen were abundantly able to buy them and the returns on the investment would have been munificent at prices of \$150 to \$200. And so tenacious were old habits that these same inferior bulls were allowed to in-an-in breed, destroying any little good they might have done at first, which destruction, however, was invariably charged to the breed the bull represented.

"At that date I bought a half bred Hereford bull for \$40, having then eight scrub cows. Stock cattle were then worth less than half their present value. This bull I turned out on the range, my neighbors getting more good out of him than myself, but he left me some good heifers. On the strength of those heifers, when the chance presented of getting a six-year-old pure-bred Hereford for my little bunch of stock, I jumped at the chance though he cost \$50 and was considered of little further use for range purposes. He was an extra good one and so

marked was the improvement in his calves over the average of those of the half-bred that I decided to continue the use of pure-breeds at any cost or quit the business.

"At this time I had about thirty-two cows and heifers and purchased another pure-bred Hereford at \$100. My neighbors were nearly all using grades and scrubs. They were all wealthier than I and held up their hands in amazement at the folly of a poor ranchman paying \$100 for a bull. I had hard work earning that \$100, but stuck to my purpose. After using him two years I sold him when five years old at the same money. He has left me about 80 calves, and on his heifers alone I figure good returns from that investment. At only \$5 a head better than other people's scrubs I figure that I made a good profit on that investment. My next deal was to buy another pure bred bull at \$300, bor-

## Raising the Minimum Valuation

For some years the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, aided by the Western Stock Growers' and the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, have been endeavoring to have the minimum valuation for imported horses raised. The present duty is 20 per cent. and animals have been entered at a very low value—so low that the duty was next to nothing. The result was that Canada has been made the dumping ground for a lot of worthless culls. Owing to the action of the associations, customs officers have been instructed to enter horses at their true valuation. A minimum valuation of \$15 has been placed, but is not nearly high enough. The minimum valuation placed on any horse entering the United States is \$150, and this at a duty of 20 per cent. means \$30; above this

but the subject was dropped without any action being taken.

## English Shire Horse Show.

This great show was held on the last days of February and the largest ever held by the society. There were 860 animals, nearly 200 more than last year. All these were passed on by three judges, usually working two and two together. In one class there were 10 prizes to be awarded among 127 horses. Over \$10,000 was distributed in prizes to the breeders as well as the actual owners, a point, let us say in passing, worthy of notice on this side the Atlantic.

Of 74 yearling stallions, Jackson's Knottingley Royal was first. Whitehurst's Markeaton Ransome second.



THE WHEAT BLOCKADE.

This photo, taken at Wolseley, Assa., on Feb. 22, 1902, shows part of a jam of 108 loads of grain which farmers were trying at the same time to get through the elevators at that town the first day the blockade was raised.

rowing part of the money to do so, and on my 60 or 70 cows I think his services will still be profitable. I wear dirty overalls, but cannot afford to keep a cheap bull any more."

One of the most striking object lessons of Dr. Curryer's illustrated lectures at the Horse Breeders' Convention at Winnipeg was a magnificent cross-bred stallion from which he hoped to get foals worthy of such a sire. But he did not. That grand horse was a failure as a sire, simply because he had no lineage behind him. Moral—Breed only from pure-bred sires.

Be careful not to overfeed the sow at farrowing time.

Gradually increase the work given to horses that have run idle as they become used to it. Do not put them in to a full day's hard work the first day they are in harness.

value the duty is 25 per cent. The horse breeders feel that the horse interests should be protected against the low quality of horses coming into the country. We want the good horses, but a higher minimum valuation would keep out the poorer ones by greatly reducing the margin of profit.

The Ontario Horse Breeders have been interested in this question, because the stricter valuation placed on horses in the West by the customs authorities has tended to throw the stream of western ponies into Ontario. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the authorities at Ottawa and did so, asking that the minimum valuation be raised to \$100. The matter was brought up in Parliament. N. Boyd, M.P., Carberry, raised the question, and pointed out the injury these low grade horses were doing to the breeding interests. He was supported by both Western and Ontario members,

Of two-year-olds, Lord Rothschild's Birdsall Menestral was first and junior champion, Duncombe's Conqueror second. Of 120 three-year-olds, Cross' Lockinge Forest King was first, Grandage's Bramhope Archdeacon 2nd. Of four-year-olds, Duncombe's Castle Bromwich Keith was first, Thomson's Desford Combination second. Of 65 stallions over four and under eight, Moore's Regent, first last year, was turned down several places, but judges outside held him the best of the lot still. Of stallions 10 years and over, Forshaw & Sons' Stroxtom Tom was first and ultimately champion of the senior class and of the whole show. In the female class Eadie's three-year-old, Barrow Princess, had championship. For the senior championship Hudson's Alston Rose was first. She had the same place last year. Descendants of old Harold were well forward all through.

## Live Stock in the U. S.

The census bureau of the U. S. has a most interesting report on the number and value of the domestic animals in the States. Poultry and bees are included in the valuation. The numbers obtained on June 1st, 1900, were as follows:—

Calves .....	15,330,333
Steers .....	15,253,182
Bulls .....	1,315,566
Heifers .....	7,182,014
Cows kept for milk .....	17,139,674
Cows and heifers not kept for milk .....	11,583,253
Colts .....	1,313,476
Horses .....	16,952,664
Mules .....	3,271,697
Asses and burros .....	95,603
Sheep .....	61,605,811
Swine .....	62,876,108
Goats .....	1,871,252

The increase in aggregate value within the last ten years is remarkable, being 45 per cent. more than for 1890. Since this census was taken the increase has been proportionately greater:—

Year.	Valuation June 1.
1900 .....	\$3,200,000,000
1890 .....	2,208,000,000
1880 .....	1,500,000,000
1870 .....	1,525,000,000
1860 .....	1,090,000,000
1850 .....	544,000,000

This shows an increase in the last half century of 500 per cent. in live stock, which is double the ratio of increase of population in the same period. There has been no gain in live stock in the North Atlantic States, which indicates a still more wonderful increase in the Central States. Iowa leads all the States in the value of its live stock, which is \$271,844,034. Texas with \$236,227,434 comes next. The hog products of Iowa are far in excess of those grown by the Southern State. The increase in value of live stock in Texas during the last year has been 100 per cent., while that of Iowa has increased 33 per cent., and it is not unlikely that in the next ten years Texas may draw to the front.

## Canadian Horse Show.

The prize list is out for the annual horse show to be held in Toronto, April 10-12, 1902. This show has been steadily gaining in favor with the citizens of Toronto, and as a result the harness classes have been rapidly growing, while the breeding classes have been as steadily going the other way, owing to the dates at which the show was held, being too late for farmers and breeders. The prize list this year contains the largest number of classes, and what is equally as important, the largest amounts offered in prize money since the show was started. Last year there were 63 classes, this year there are 72. Nearly every class shows some additions. For the first time there are separate classes for pacers and polo ponies.

## \$7000 for Robin Adair.

Western breeders will be pleased to know that the Hackney stallion, Robin Adair II., at one time the property of Rawlinson Bros., Calgary, has been sold to Mitchell Harrison, of Philadelphia, for something over \$7,000, so it is reported. Our readers will remember this horse was purchased last summer by Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont., and at the New York Horse Show in November won the grand challenge cup. Those who have colts by Robin Adair will think a little more of them now. Sometimes we do not appreciate good things until we lose them.

Regularity in feeding horses doing heavy work is an important item.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

**J. T. ELLIOTT**, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

**K. McIVOR**, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$6.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden, bags extra. Quantity of Spelt, 75c. per bushel in bags. Ten bulls from 9 months to 2 years.

**HEIFER OR BULL CALVES**.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, they pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

**D. FRASER & SONS**, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

**JOHN KITSON**, Macdonald, Man., breeder of high class Poultry. White Wyandottes, Black Javas, Embden Geese and Rouen Ducks. Eggs in season, prices right.

**A. A. TITUS**, Riveredgo Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

**JAS. GLENNIE**, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

**JOHN TURNER**, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

**H. V. BYERS**, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in West, headed by Rover Pogis, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

**WM. RYAN**, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

**ADAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

**WM. M. CHAMPION**, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

**A. J. MORRISON**, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**J. VAN VEEN**, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

**HENRY LAYCOCK**, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

**W. C. EDWARDS & CO.**, Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

**A. CUMMING**, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

**D. E. CORBETT**, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

**JAMES D. BROOKS**, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

**JOHN TRAQUAIR**, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

**W. E. BALDWIN**, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

**W. HARDY**, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

**JAMES L. WANNOP**, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

**H. KINNEAR & SON**, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks.

**J. C. POPE**, Regina, Assa., prize Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

**W. H. THOMPSON**, Emerson, Man. Dorset Horn rams and White Leghorn poultry.

**ALEX. STEVENSON**, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

**A. BRADLEY**, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

**WM. CHALMERS**, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

**GEO. ALLISON**, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale.

**STEEL BROS.**, Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

**THOS. McCARTNEY**, Longburn, Man., Ayrshires. Splendid pair young bulls for sale.

**G. & W. BENNIE**, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

**S. WHITMAN**, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

**WM. J. MILLER**, Solisgrith, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

**W. N. CROWELL**, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

**T. R. TODD**, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

**P. McDONALD**, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

**F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

**D. ALLISON**, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

**JAMES WILSON**, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

**W. H. PHILLIPS**, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

**JOHN WALLACE**, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

**THOS. JASPER**, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

**J. M. MACFARLANE**, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

**ALEX WOOD**, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

**JOHN LOGAN**, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

**WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE**

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

**For Sale**—Registered Hereford Bull, 14 months old. E. W. Hanna, Griswold, Man. tf

**Wanted**—Yoke of oxen. Give description and where seen. T. Rowan, Macgregor, Man. 4-6

**B Flat Clarinet**—15 keys, almost new, sale or exchange. Alva A. Stewart, De Clare, Man. 6-7

**Spelt for Sale**—200 bushels of spelt seed at two cents a pound, by Charles Schack, High River, Alta.

**Rye Grass for Sale**—A quantity of good clean rye grass for sale at a low price. H. C. Simpson, Virden, Man. 5-7

**Stallion Wanted**—Shire or Clyde, to run with range mares. Send price, etc., to "Rancher," Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg. 6-10

**For Sale**—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, dark red, price right. A. Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 2-6

**For Sale**—Photo, medium size, 14 Doukhobor women harnessed to a plow plowing. 25 cents silver. P. Furby, Yorkton, Assa. 4-7

**Spelt for Sale**—A quantity of clean spelt for sale as seed at \$1.50 per bag, including bag. J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man. 2-9

**For Sale**—Spanish jackass, sure stock getter, coming four years old. Apply, J. M. Young, V.S., Rapid City, Man. 5-9

**For Sale**—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, red, sire Indian Warrior. J. Booth, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 5-6

**For Sale or Exchange**—One dark red Shorthorn bull, registered, age five years. T. A. Porter, Carievale, Assa. 5-7

**Beeswax Wanted**—Highest market price paid for good clean wax delivered at Dominion City. James Duncan, Rosseau, Man. 5-6

**Spelt for Sale**—Very fine spelt seed for sale at \$1.75 per bag (bag included). Also very fine Mensury barley seed, \$1.10 per bag. Cox Bros., Dugald P.O., Man. 5-7

**Wanted**—Married man as foreman on large farm, wife to board farm hands, free rent and good wages. E. Wellington, Box 243, Griswold, Man. tf.

**Spelt for Sale**—I have about 40 bushels of first-class seed, which I offer for sale at \$1.00 a bushel. Apply to Wesley J. White, Hartney, Man. 3-6

**For Sale**—Three Shorthorn Heifers, Western Rye Grass by the ton, four cents per pound, sacks extra. Write early, it's becoming popular. James Strang, Baldu, Man. 2-7

**Wants to Sell**—Rye grass seed, in large or small quantities, also young Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 12 months old. J. D. Caswell, Rosthern, Sask. 5-8

**Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. tf

**For Sale**—How to make 30, 50 and 100 egg incubator and regulator. Send 25c. for this book and make your own. C. Bates, Calgary, Alberta. 4-7

**Farm for Sale**—320 acres, 145 acres broken, 75 acres ready for crop. Price \$2500. For particulars write F. A. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 6-9

**Brome Grass Seed for Sale**—Under 100 lb. lots, 12½c. per lb., 100 lbs. or over, 10c. per lb., with bags. Purchaser to pay transportation. J. E. Putland, Redpath, Assa., N.W.T. 6-8

**For Sale**—Pedigreed Shorthorn bull, dark roan, big fellow, four years, never run with herd, leaves good stock. Fred. G. Cares, Lumsden, Assa. 6-9

**Bull for Sale**—Pure-bred Registered Ayrshire bull for sale, six years old, price \$75. A good bull in every way. W. D. Pattison, Newdale, Man. 6-9

**For Sale**—A few choice White Wyandotte and Light Brahma hens, also a few cockerels. Wm. B. Barnes, Box 148, Portage la Prairie, Man. 6

**For Sale**—Two young Shorthorn bulls, 9 and 10 months old, color red, sired by the imported bull, Sir Colin Campbell. W. Mabon, Baldu Station, C. N. Ry., Holmfild Station, C. P. Ry. Roseberry P.O.

**For Sale**—One thoroughbred Scotch sable stud dog, pedigree, 4 years old, from prize-winners in the old country. Price \$25 or trade. Apply to L. L. Roberts, Russell P.O., Man. 6-7

**Spelt for Sale**—Having a large quantity of spelt for sale, have decided to reduce the price to 50c. per bushel, including sacks. Will be shipped to any address. Good bright clean sample. H. C. Simpson, Virden, Man.

**Ranch for Sale**, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. tf

**Spelt**—The most profitable feed grown. Seed for sale, 75c. per bushel of 50 lbs., at our farm, section 15, 15, 2e, near Balmoral. Buyers own bags or charged extra at cost. Samples on application. Apply to the Executors of Alex. McIntyre, Room 203, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

**Farm Lands in the Moose Mountain District**—50,000 acres of the choicest virgin lands for sale. Send for maps of lands for sale in the Moose Mountain district. Homesteaders assisted in locating and breaking up land. Lands inspected and minutely reported on. A.B. Cook, Real Estate Agent, Arcola, Assa. 4-7

**For Sale**—Standard bred stallion, Wabana, pacer, 10 years old, by Judge Salisbury, 5872, dam Lela T., pacer. Registered in the American Trotting Register, bred by O. P. Alford, Lexington, Ky. Or will trade for heavy stallion or young stock. C. M. Abbott, proprietor, Yorkton, Assa. 6-7

**Success Barley for Sale**—\$1.00 per bushel, over 10 bushels 80 cents. Grows without beards and is a great yielder, bags 25 cents extra. Purchaser pays freight or express. Will take pure-bred bull, year old, pair pure bred pigs, sheep or cattle, or quantity of Brome grass seed in exchange. James Pryor, Chickney, Assa. 6-7

**Wanted**—Responsible parties to handle New Williams Sewing Machines at all unrepresented points. An exceptionally good opening at Baldu; also vacancies at Emerson, Dauphin, Dunrea, Shoal Lake, Rapid City, Saltcoats, Battleford, Red Deer and other places. Address Robert Langford, Winnipeg, Man. 5-6

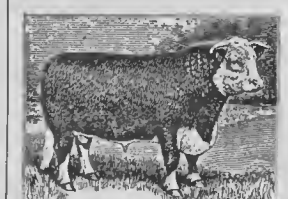
**Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedia**, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont. tf

**Farms for Sale**—240 acres, fourteen miles from Winnipeg, \$18 per acre, 110 acres broken, good buildings, on good graded road, one mile and a half from P.O., school and siding. 320 acres, improved farm, near Oak Bluff, 115 acres under cultivation, good buildings, fine farm, \$12.50 an acre, fifteen miles from Winnipeg, 480 acres of finest wheat land near Oak Bluff, ninety acres cultivated, one mile and a half from siding, \$12 per acre. Improved farms to rent close to city, buildings in good repair, on graded road. Farms for sale in all parts of the Province. Write us for list. Nares, Robinson & Black, Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agency, Bank of Hamilton Chambers, P.O. Box 1265, Winnipeg, Man.

## POPLAR GROVE

## HEREFORDS

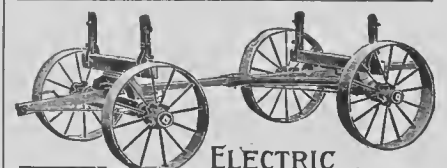
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make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not cut into the ground; the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheel, either straight or stagger spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. White hickory axles, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 252, QUINCY, ILL.



### The Ideal Saddle Horse.

Considerable fault has been found with some of the Canadian horses offered for remounts for South Africa on the ground that they are more of a carriage type than true saddlers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has just issued a very serviceable bulletin on "Market Classes of Horses," by G. M. Rommel, their expert in Animal Husbandry. From that bulletin we copy the accompanying illustration of the saddle horse. The size and weight will depend on the uses for which he is wanted. A horse 15.1 hands, and 1,000 lbs. weight is suitable for a lady's "walk, trot and canter" horse. For heavier riders the weight should run up to 1,200 lbs., the height to fully 16 hands.

As regards conformation, the special requirements of a good saddler are sloping pasterns and shoulders, a horse with too straight a pastern will be a hard rider. For the same reason we want moderately high and narrow withers, the withers not more than an inch higher than the hind quarters. The extension of the shoulder into the back, and shortness and compactness of coupling are extremely important. (We would add here that evidence of good lung power is of equal importance, both on its own account and because it always adds to weight carrying capacity.)

The horse should have a high degree of quality, good style, and smartly carried head and tail, with ribbon like smoothness in each detail; shoulders full but even and hindquarters well rounded. Roundness of body is a marked feature. The ideal saddler will have a head that shows specially good disposition and high intelligence, for the intimate relation between horse and rider demands brain capacity on both sides.

Fashion will have a good deal to do with the market demand for gaits. Walk, trot and canter action must always be present. The American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association also calls for rack, and running walk, for trot or slow pace. It requires training to bring out the required style of action, which must first of all be "sure." A horse inclined to stumble is always dangerous. After this we look for snap, straightness and evenness of gait. For finished action much depends on the natural style and intelligence of the horse and the skill of the trainer.

### Improvement of Hogs in Saskatchewan.

Arrangements have now been completed between the Territorial Department of Agriculture, the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Corporation, whereby measures will be taken by the department during the month of April to improve the swine stock in Saskatchewan. The C. P. R. Co. has granted free transportation for a shipment of hogs from Ontario to the West, the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Land Corporation has made a guarantee against loss up to \$500 for the purpose of furthering the object in view, and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner has agreed to co-operate to the extent of purchasing and gathering the animals free of charge.

When outlining the scheme for the improvement of cattle in the Territories, decided some years ago, the Department made it its sole aim to facilitate, through reduced cost and convenience of transportation, the importation of superior sires only, knowing that female stock of fair quality was already in the country. The hog question is, however, to be dealt with on



AN IDEAL SADDLE HORSE.

Note the liveliness, the expression of intelligence and good disposition, the ample bone and quality.

a somewhat different basis. In the first place, the notorious lack of quality in the average brood sow calls for an increased number of pure bred boars of high individual merit, and, secondly, the wholly insufficient number of sows now in the hands of the farmers should be augmented by the importation and distribution of a large number of well-bred, selected young females.

It is now proposed to procure in the Province of Ontario 75 brood sows, of the class described above, due to farrow in a month, and 15 boars of the Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds, and have them brought west in the early spring. Upon the arrival of this shipment at Prince Albert and Rosthern, auction sales will be held, where these animals will be offered for sale at public competition. A low upset price will be placed on each individual head, representing its cost in Ontario, below which positively no sale will be made.

The value of a first-class sow in other portions of the Territories, due to farrow within a month, would range from \$22 to \$30. It is expected that the Department will be able to offer such sows at a minimum price of from \$16 to \$19, according to weight and quality.

Not more than one boar and two sows will be sold to any one person, and all purchasers will be required to sign a simple form of agreement before taking delivery, setting forth that they are bona fide residents of the Northwest Territories, and that they

will neither slaughter, sell nor remove the said animals from the Territories for a period of two years from the date of sale, without first obtaining permission from the Department of Agriculture at Regina.

Late last year representations were made to the Department by residents in certain portions of Saskatchewan to the effect that, owing to the large quantity of injured grain in the hands of the farmers there and the great scarcity of hogs, steps could advantageously be taken by the Government to bring in feeding hogs as well as breeding stock. The railway company was immediately invited to co-operate to the extent of free carriage, but it could not see its way clear to grant free transportation. The best rate that could be obtained from Toronto was 51c. per 100, based on carload weight. In view of the fact that store stock could not at that time be purchased for less than 6c. to 6½c. per pound, which was a shade above the market price in the Territories and adding \$1.85 per head for transportation, feed and attendance, it was felt that the Department would not be able to sell such to the farmers so as to yield them sufficient profit to warrant them in feeding up their wheat in this manner. Consequently the Department was reluctantly compelled to give up the idea of bringing in store hogs and confine its attention entirely to the introduction of breeding sows and boars.



WEANING THE BABIES.

Photo of Collies taken at Devil's Lake, Assa.

### Pork Production.

Address delivered by M. Brennan, Blackwood, Assa. at Institute Meetings held in North-Eastern Assa.

You are, no doubt, aware that there is a marked difference in the pork called for to-day as against the market requirements of 15 or 20 years ago. At that time fat pork was in great demand, especially in the lumber camps and shanties, but now even these markets insist upon receiving a much better class of pork. The English market now requires a long evenly fleshed hog with a rather light shoulder, nicely marbled flesh (lean and fat well mixed) and weighing from 160 to 200 lbs. We still have a good market in British Columbia and the northern portions of the Territories for a hog weighing considerably more than those which are intended for the English bacon trade, but it will not pay our feeders to cater to this market in any wholesale way.

With the present prices of wheat and pork it is far more profitable to feed wheat to pigs and sell it in the shape of pork, than to sell the wheat off the farm. In 1900 I tried experiments with a view of ascertaining what this difference would be. I was offered 45 cents per bushel for 500 bushels of wheat, but would not accept that price and decided to feed this grain to pigs. By so doing I was able to realize at the rate of 87c. per bushel for the wheat. The pork was sold at 8c. per lb. dressed. There was, therefore, a difference of \$210 between the selling price of the wheat manufactured into pork and what it would have brought if sold at the rate mentioned, in favor of the former. A conservative estimate as to the net gain any farmer might realize on a bushel of wheat converted into pork over what he would get for it if sold to the elevators would be from 15c. to 25c.

### SELECTION OF BREEDS.

In the selection of breeds we should always keep in mind the quality of pork we wish to produce. Of course in the selection of the most desirable breed or breeds we are all influenced by our likes and dislikes. I prefer the Tamworth sire crossed on the Berkshire dam, because this cross produces a pig that will mature early, is fond of green food, has a nice long side, well marbled flesh and clean skin, in fact, a pig which I consider can be marketed to the best advantage. The Yorkshire also makes a good sire crossed on the Berkshire and the pure Yorkshire is much in favor for bacon production.

### BREEDING AND CARE OF HOGS.

In order to make any live stock business pay we must be prepared to give careful detail attention to the animals. This general rule applies especially to the raising of hogs. Sows should be bred so that the young pigs will come about the first of April. I generally get my hogs to weigh from 180 to 244 lbs. in seven months. The younger we can turn them off the less they will cost, but this principle only holds good to a certain point. A hog that carries too large a proportion of fat which will grade "soft" or "too fat" will result from pushing pigs into too early maturity. Other causes for soft pork are lack of exercise and heavy feeding of corn. We should not expect a sow to raise more than ten pigs of a litter.

### FEEDING.

Most of the experiment stations agree that wheat is a splendid food for the production of pork. In a recent letter received from the J. Y. Griffin Co., porkpackers, of Winnipeg, they state that wheat fed pork turns out well. The result of experiments at several stations in the States goes to show that a bushel of wheat will pro-

### TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bremo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. H. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Chilled to the Bone? A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in a cup of hot water sweetened will do you ten times more good than rum or whiskey. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c. (Advt.)

dunce about 12½ lbs. of pork. For the production of pork the ration is improved by the addition of a small quantity of corn. Always feed the wheat ground and soak it about 12 hours before feeding, either with milk or water, but preferably the former. I find that the best green feed is oats sown at the rate of four bushels per acre. When hogs are feeding on green food, a portable house which can be drawn from one field to another should be used. Coarse salt and ashes should be placed in a box accessible at any time. Charcoal should appear in the bill of fare as well. Young pigs should be taught to eat as soon as possible. It is a good plan to fix a place where the little ones can get in to feed alone, where they can go and nibble whenever they feel inclined. To prevent sows lying on their young, a plank (1 x 6 inches) should be secured to the walls of the pen about eight inches from the floor. This will make it impossible for the sows to lie close to the walls.

Mr. Brennan then drew the attention of the audience to a number of enlarged photographs of hogs of the different types and also of their carcasses after the animals had been slaughtered. From these photographs those present could obtain a fair idea of what kind of a carcass a certain type of pig would kill out. In consideration of the large returns for the amount invested, the speaker urged the farmers to go in more extensively for the production of pork.

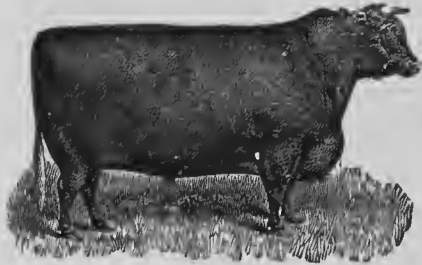
#### Possibilities in Pork Growing.

After several years of experimenting at the Minnesota experiment station it has been ascertained that pigs do not gain nearly so rapidly when they are young as when of more mature age. When they were on the sow it was difficult to make them gain a pound a day. After weaning for two or three months they seldom made more than one and one-half pounds per day, but after say five or six months, for the next two or three months they gained well on to two pounds per day. Thus it has been shown in several instances that between the ages of five and eight months pigs have made the most rapid increase in weight. The experiments referred to were not made with a view to test this question, but these results came out incidentally in a large number of tests. As a result of the casual manner in which these conclusions were reached, the relative cost of the gains cannot be given, but it is probable those made near the birth period were the least costly, owing to the small amount, relatively, of the food consumed. The teaching of these experiments may be as stated, but the best that can be learned by the practical farmer is what can be gleaned from actual experience at home. There is no better way to secure healthy litters than to have the breeding sows winter in a straw pile and do a good deal of foraging there and elsewhere. All grain is never a suitable feed for any pig, whether breeding or feeding. In winter they should have a few roots, preferably mangels or beets, and always the chance of plenty of good dry bedding. It is no uncommon thing to find swine lying and wading in muck on farms where there is straw to burn. Breeding from immature sows is one cause of lack of profit. It must be admitted, however, that it is not possible to force pigs at the same rate of speed here as has been done in the East and in the States south of us. General experience shows that a pig requires six or eight weeks more time to reach the same weight here than it can make there in say seven months. But the quality of western grown pork has no superior anywhere. What we need to learn is the extent of our possibilities and limitations and govern ourselves accordingly.

Bring up the horses to full feed gradually and thereby save trouble.

### Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months.  
16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.  
W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.  
(7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

### PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



### F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for April and May breeding. B. P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,  
Pilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calthness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

### PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS



I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.  
WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.



### F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa.

### SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females.  
Several young Bulls for sale.

### PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896. Orders for FOX TERRIERS being now booked for March and April pups. All dogs eligible for registration.  
English Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.

W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.



### MELROSE STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.  
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

### Shorthorns

Have sold the young bull, Sir Calthness. Still have some nice heifers for sale. Call and compare quality and prices with others before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited.  
PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.



ENGRAVING COPYRIGHTED.

HOLYWOOD 14

## At Brandon, Manitoba

Can be found a  
collection of

## Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

Superior to anything ever  
offered in Manitoba.

### ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

Has recently sent up a wonderfully choice lot combining size, substance, quality, action, and the most fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. Terms easy and every animal thoroughly guaranteed.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Deaubier House, will show the stock and give all information. Apply early, as the demand for first-class horses is strong.

# Bargains in Stallions

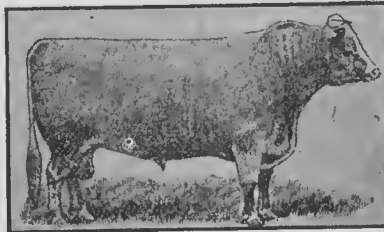
Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

### J. A. S. MacMILLAN,

P. O. Box 483

BRANDON, MAN.

### PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, Crystal City, Man.



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.  
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.  
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.  
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.  
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.  
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.  
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.  
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.  
Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

### ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada.

HIGH-CLASS

## Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

(My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

#### OFFERS FOR SALE

- 25 Imported Cows and Heifers
- 30 Home-bred Cows and Heifers
- 8 Imported Bulls and Bull Calves
- 8 Home-bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

Catalogues on application.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

### ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

## LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.



Baigay Farm, Brandon, Man.

### ELYSEE HERD OF SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bulls regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

J. G. WASHINGTON,

Farm 3½ miles south.

Ninga, Man.

## FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES,

Keyes, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

## A Breeders' Directory.

Realizing the necessity of bringing buyer and seller together, one of the first acts of F. W. Hodson, on taking up office as Live Stock Commissioner, was to make arrangements for issuing a directory of the breeders of pure bred live stock in Canada. Circulars were sent out to all known breeders asking information about their herds, etc., and later notice was given in the agricultural papers, so that every breeder would have a chance to have his name enrolled. It has taken some time to compile the list, but it has been finally issued. It comes in pamphlet form of 60 pages, and contains a very full list of the breeders of pure bred cattle, horses, sheep and swine in Canada. It is not a complete list, but will be revised from time to time, and at each revision it will be possible to add new names as well as revise the number of breeding stock kept and the number for sale. The list is an astonishing one and should be of great value to every rancher and farmer who wants to purchase. In the summary of the different breeds by provinces, Manitoba stands out particularly well, while the Territories also show up well.

## The Angus Breeders Organize.

A number of the Aberdeen Angus breeders who came together at the Provincial sale at Guelph, called a meeting on Feb. 26 to see what could be done in the way of organizing.

After some discussion it was thought best to form an association which would not interfere with the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, as all were thoroughly satisfied with the workings of that association, but rather to aim to give a stimulus to the business in Canada.

The following officers were elected: President, Jas. Bowman, Guelph; vice-president, John Varcoe, Goderich, Ont.; secretary-treas., J. W. Burt, Coningsby, Ont. The executive committee is composed of the president, vice-president, secretary and the following members: William Stewart, Lucasville, Ont.; Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.; Alexander McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.; James Sharp, Rockside, Ont.; James A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont.

The name chosen for the association is "The Canadian branch of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association." The membership fee is \$1.00.

Do the colts' feet need trimming?

The outlook for wool is brighter than at this time last year.

Always water horses before feeding, certainly before feeding the grain ration.

Care should be taken at farrowing time to save every pig. Every pig saved means more money next fall.

In starting a horse to work that has run idle all winter great care should be taken to see that the collar fits snugly and that the hames are properly adjusted.

See that the horses are prepared for spring work. They should be well fed, well groomed and will be the better of moderate work. In this respect those farmers who have been hauling out wheat all winter will be ahead of their neighbors, as their horses have been in harness all winter.

On warm spring days the horses are apt to be thirsty when at work. A barrel on a stone boat will take water to the field so that they can have a drink in the middle of the forenoon and again in the afternoon. Horses can be watered quite warm if they continue working.

An impossible thing to find is a plaster equalled to "The D. & L." Menthol, which is being imitated. Get the genuine. For sale aches, hach-aches, stitches, nothing equals it. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. (Adv.)

## The "Plywell."

The "plywell" is the name given to a new invention by an English engineer. It consists of a pair of bars or spreaders, fixed to the pole of a two-horse carriage, which enables the horses to exercise their retarding force directly upon the lines of the least resistance. It is made to act on a pivot in every direction except backward, so that in case of a horse falling or rearing there is no additional danger to either the horse or carriage pole. In backing, stopping, or descending a hill every particle of effort set forth by the horses is directed straight through the pole, where it is required. In the present system, where straps run from the end of the pole to the collar, much of the retarding force is lost through the lateral strain upon the pole, the horses having to pull away from the pole. The illustration of the device suggests a steel arm from the tongue to the collar. The ply-well has been put on all the royal two-horse carriages by King Edward and is approved of by leading horsemen in both England and America.

On March 14th the price of butchers' cattle on the Toronto market went up to \$5.50 owing to farmers holding back their stock for the Easter market. This is the highest price paid since the season of 1879-80, when \$7.50 was paid.

Live Stock Commissioner Hodson and Superintendent Creelman have for some time back been on the warpath

Mexico, has contracted for 10,000 head of young cattle to be delivered at Rush Lake, Assa., this spring, and ranged on the White Mud River southeast of the Cypress Hills. The dealers who are to supply most of these animals are Messrs. Murphy and Waller, Carberry, and McLean, Virden.

The Shire horse stud, owned by King Edward at Sandringham, was sold out a short time ago. The 45 animals made an average of \$960. Shortly after this sale Lord Rothschild, a great Shire horse fancier, sold 40 head at an average of \$1,100 a head. One mare brought \$3,950. She has choice pedigree and is seven years old.

A curious case has cropped up in the southwest of Scotland. Some five years ago a Galloway cow belonging to Messrs. Shannan, Balig, had one eye put out, but was kept for breeding purposes as usual. Now she is eight years old and her last calf is blind in the same eye as the dam's. This is a curious case of heredity.

A return made by the C. P. R. shows that the shipments of live stock from Manitoba and the Territories eastward during 1901 were as follows:—Cattle, 32,172 head; horses, 3,876; sheep, 75; and hogs, 46. In addition to this there was the westward movement of stockers from Manitoba and Ontario, as well as a few thousand to the United States.

Something like a sheep ranche is to be started immediately by Knight & Sons, the great Salt Lake capitalists, who are doing so much to develop the



VIEW OF PART OF THE TOWN OF LUMSDEN, ASSA.

against the "attractions" department of agricultural fairs. The first to follow their lead has been the Souht Ontario and West Durham Fair Board, which the other day resolved to throw out all the "monkey" business and come out strong for educational features.

Plan now for some green feed for the pigs. You cannot grow hogs successfully without it. Brome grass will give them the first bite in the spring; if you haven't that for them sow a small patch of grain for them, and plan for a succession during the summer. Rape can be sown for late summer and fall feeding.

The eighteenth annual report of the Wisconsin Experiment Station makes a volume of 350 pages and contains the results of numerous experiments conducted at the station. Some of the experiments in feeding different cross-bred pigs show most interesting results.

The 14th annual report of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes makes a valuable volume of 400 pages, containing numerous practical articles and addresses delivered at the various institute meeting held throughout the year. It is well illustrated and shows that Superintendent Gregg is doing a valuable work.

Mr. Carswell, a rancher from New

capabilities of the Cardston district of Southern Alberta. They have brought in 37,000 ewes from the States and bought camp wagons, with all necessary equipments, for the use of the herders, who will handle their flocks on the great area of choice sheep pasture they have leased from the Dominion Government, which is stated to amount to 250,000 acres. There are now over 60,000 sheep in the district referred to.

All grain is not the most profitable feed for growing pigs. If hogs are kept penned up and fed grain continuously till fall the owner will condemn the hog business and everybody who advised him to try it. Plan now to have some green feed for pasture. Let one of the earliest things sown be a small patch of wheat, oats or barley for hog pasture, if you haven't a patch of brome grass you can turn them on. It may possibly be some trouble to fence them on this pasture, but better that than feed at a loss. The hog is a grass eating animal and we should take advantage of it. For the same reason we should plan now for a patch of turnips or mangels for green feed next winter.

The machinery has arrived for the creamery being built at Posen and work will be pushed so that the building will be ready for spring.

# CANCER

## Its Cause and Curability.

Cancer is one of the severest and most malignant diseases. It has heretofore defied the skill of the best surgeons and physicians. Modern science has now shed new light on this disease and demonstrated it to be of germ origin. The new constitutional remedy cures cancer by killing the germs. There is no pain or suffering attendant on this new treatment. It is a simple, pleasant remedy you can take at home. For full particulars send two stamps to N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

## Central Curing Stations.

At the recent Dairy conventions in Ontario the idea of having central stations where cheese could be cured under uniform conditions was proposed. The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture are going to take up this idea and see what is in it. Four model curing rooms, operated on the most approved plan, will be established in different parts of the country. These curing rooms will be under the charge of the officials of the Dairy Division and the cheese will be collected daily from a number of factories in the vicinity of each curing station. The cheese will remain the

property of the patrons and will be sold in the usual way by the salesmen of each factory. In this way it is hoped to gather valuable information at small cost. Woodstock has been selected as one of the points in Ontario and the cheese men are all so anxious to have their cheese taken in that the trouble is going to be to limit the factories, as being of an experimental nature, curing space will not be provided on a very large scale. We will watch with interest this new step in advance for co-operation.

When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

## Don't Throw Them Away

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of

## Pay Roll Chewing Tobacco.

Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

## Tags are Good up to Jan'y 1st, 1903

Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.



## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man., has a change of advt. in this issue. He has several bulls, coming two years, fit for the ranchers, for sale.

P. McDonald, Laggan Farm, Virden, Man., writes that his brood cows have wintered well in the straw stacks and are just commencing to have their litters.

R. J. Pritchard, Roland, reports the sale this season of nine sows and five young boars. His sows have done well all winter. The head of his herd was Chief of Roland, bred by T. Gosney, Miami. He has two sows bred by H. G. Clark, Brampton, Ont.

Geo. Rankin, of Rankin & Sons, Nelson Stock Farm, Hamiota, writes: "My stock has come through the winter in good shape. I have 12 very fine calves, big, strong, lusty fellows, five being from my last purchased stock bull, Stanley 43rd, which I think is going to prove a grand ooe. He is got by Stanley 2nd, out of Lady Greenway. My sheep also are doing well, the pair I bought from Thomas Jasper, of Bradwardine, being of Gamley breeding. The pair I have just got from Jas. Snell, Clinton, Ont., are grand ewes, being prize winners at the London show last year. My Clydesdales are doing well, the filly is turning out to be a grand one, full of Clydesdale quality. My stallion never looked as well as at present. I have had some good offers, but I prefer keeping him yet awhile, as he is a grand stock getter."

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., writes us that owing to the extensive demand for breeding stock from his celebrated herd he will not in future make an exhibit of his breeding stock at the large Canadian exhibitions. The Oak Lodge herd of Large Yorkshires has made a record in the show ring which has been approached by no other herd. For the last 13 years it has been very successful in the Canadian and American show rings, having captured every medal and silver plate that has been offered for this breed of hogs, besides winning first prize on herd every year during that period, with the exception of two years. It might also be mentioned that a pen of Oak Lodge Yorkshires has won the championship for best pen of export hogs against all breeds, both alive and in dressed carcass competition, at the Provincial Winter Fair for four successive years. Mr. Brethour feels that he will be in a better position to furnish pigs of a superior quality by withholding from exhibition his breeding stock. As none will be reserved for show purposes, customers will be in a position to secure the very best class of stock for breeding or show purposes.

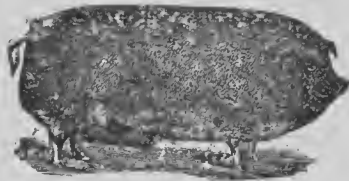
Joseph Lawrence, of Clearwater, Man., has just returned from England, where he spent three months visiting his old home county of Cornwall. While there he purchased four choice young Shorthorn hogs. Two of them were from the famous prize winning herd of W. J. Hosken, Hayle, who bred Platt's great Pan-American sweepstakes hogs, Speculator. One of these, a beautiful roan, is half brother to Speculator, calved Jan. 12th, 1900, dam Carnation 15th, by Treforest. The other is Lord Logans, also roan, and calved March 7th, 1900, dam Wild Duchess 16th, by Monocrat. Bulls from the same herd were exhibited at Birmingham and one of them took the 50 guinea sweepstakes. The other two hogs were purchased from the herd of T. F. Roskringe, Trevithick, Helstone. One is Argosy, a dark red, calved March 27th, 1900, dam Oxlip 2nd, by Norman, the other is Oberon, dark red, calved Jan. 8th, 1901. These hogs, along with other stock, will leave England about April 1st in charge of a relative of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence thinks he has got in these hogs something very superior to the ordinary run of imported stock. He expects they will be in Winnipeg in time to appear at the Industrial, if the 90 days quarantine can be got through in time to permit it. Two of them are for sale and meantime Mr. Lawrence will be glad to hear from anyone who may want them. In May he will leave Clearwater for Calgary and intermediate points with two cars of young Shorthorns. He expects to be in Calgary on May 15th to renew old acquaintance with the breeders of that district. Besides the hogs he will have a car of nice stockers.

D. Hysop & Son, Killarney, Man., write: "We thought we would drop you a line to say we are all alive after the storm, also the stock, and that the stock trade is very much alive in spite of the terrific storm. We have had some splendid Shorthorn calves already, all heifers so far. The ewes have commenced to add their quota, lambs coming in twos and threes. We have, however, sold our entire flock of sheep, pure breeds and grades, have also sold some work horses. We are leaving this a.m. for Chicago, to visit the famous 'Oaklawn Farm' of Messrs. Dunham, Fletcher and Coleman. We purpose, in company with H. E. Waby, Holmfild, Man., bringing back a consignment of Percherons and French Coach horses and mares of very highest quality. This is a branch of horse breeding which has been very much neglected in this country and there is a universal demand from agriculturists for these horses, as they possess all the weight and strength of the Clyde with superior activity, and in this country of long distances and big farms this is what we require."

When writing, please mention this paper.

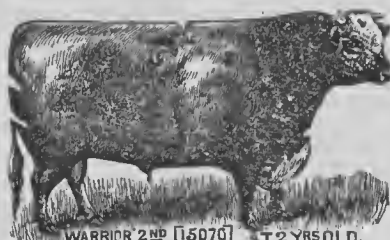
## THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

## Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and home combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.



## For Sale

Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few cars of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in May.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,  
CLEARWATER, MAN.

## The Gold Standard Herd.



J. A. McGill, in making his "how" for 1902, wishes to inform all lovers of good stock that he is "still doing business at the old stand." He has a number of very fine long hacon-type Berkshire Sows, bred to three prize-winning hogs, and expects a lot of the best spring pigs he has ever had, to be farrowed in March and April, for which he is now hooking orders.

Address—  
J. A. MCGILL - Neepawa, Man.

ROBT. I. CRISP,  
Souris Man.  
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sales conducted in any part of the province. Apply early for terms and dates. 4-7

FOR SALE  
CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Stallions from eucking foals up. Brood mares and fillies of superior quality and breeding. A few grand young Shorthorn heifers, bred in the purple. Special mention, the great four-year-old stallion, "Prince Lyon." THOS. GOOD, RICHMOND P.O., ONT. R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R.

## MERCER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd contains such families as Matchless, Claretts, Missies, Stamfords, Fashions, Marr Floras, Carolae, and other great families. Herd headed by Village Squire—24933.

## BULLS and HEIFERS FOR SALE

Carloads of young stock a specialty, on shortest notice.  
THOS. MERCER, Box 33, MARKDALE, ONT.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped. First prize milking strains.  
LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P. O. Ont.



Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Dukes and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



## Shorthorns

FOR  
SALE

I have decided to sell my grand show and stock bull, ROBBIE O'DAY—22672 —. He is a combination of rich breeding, scale and conformation rarely found in one animal, a sire of stock of first-class quality, active and sure as a yearling.

Also VERACITY—31449—, two years old, and of the choicest quality and breedlog. A number of Ontario and home bred bulls. YORKSHIRE sow pigs and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.

A large quantity of NATIVE RYE grass and FLAX seed. See "Among the Breeders," March 5th issue.

ANDREW GRAHAM, - Pomeroy, Man.  
Roland, C.N.R., and Carman, C.P.R.

## Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to  
JOHN S. ROBSON,  
Manitou, Man.



## DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



## Yorkshire &amp; Tamworth Swine

For sale at reasonable prices.  
Eight Bull Calves, from 10 to 12 months old.  
A few Shorthorn Females.  
No Pigs for sale until spring.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

## Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm.

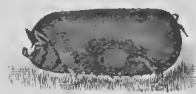
I have eight Shorthorn Bulls for sale, three under and five over a year old, five are from Topsman stock, two will make show bulls. Herd is now headed by Captain Jack, 2nd prize yearling at Winnipeg, out of Mildred VI., sold in Chicago for \$1,425 and re-sold for \$1,700. Females are all from Topsman or his stock with one exception. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale.  
JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

## 66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorne and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P. O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

## THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF



call and see them.

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade now booking orders.

Write for prices or  
JOSEPH LAIDLER,  
Neepawa, Man.

FOR  
Holsteins & Tamworths SALE

Thres fine Holstein Bulls, just under one year. A few extra good Tamworth Boars, six months old.

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

## Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose etock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest etock hll that Russell's great herd ever produced.

## Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,  
BRANDON, MAN.

## YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

Shorthorns  
SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From seven months to one year old. Head of this herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale a number of young hogs by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imp.) The elder of these young hogs exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few heifers by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 22nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imp.) Also Improved Yorkshire boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fall litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

## FOX TERRIER AT STUD.

(To pure-bred bitches only)

This wire-haired fox terrier, "Cairnsmuir Gossoon," No. 6148, C.K.C.S.B. (by Ch. Go-Bang, ex Cairnsmuir Key-ring), 3rd puppy at Philadelphia in 1900. Color white, with evenly marked black and tan head.

Gossoon's sire won 400 first prizes and the 50-guinea challenges cup in England seven times.

Fee \$10.00.

W. N. MALTBY, MANOR, ASSA.

## SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulle, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

## STEWART'S

## SHEEP SHEARING MACHINE

Highest and Only Award of  
Pan-American Exposition.  
(1902 Model, price including grinder, only) \$1850

Will be fitted with the wonderful Stewart Shear same as supplied with the \$65.00 Power Machine. No owner of 10 Sheep or more can afford to shear by hand even though the work be done for nothing. Don't butcher your sheep. Shear with this machine, and get ONE POUND WOOL EXTRA PER HEAD.

Will more than cover the whole cost of shearing. Send today for valuable book on shearing.

It is free and will save you money.  
CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.,  
119 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

A QUICK, SHARP CUT  
hurts much less than a bruise, crush or tear  
Done with the  
DEHORNING KEYSTONE KNIFE  
is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush, bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Took highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying. \$

Owned and Manufactured by R. H. McKENNA, V. S., Picton, Ont.

"Here's Your Calf.  
Got Your Tag On."  
No need to silt the ear of your animals to mark them. Mark all your stock with the Aluminaum "Stay There" Ear Marker. Contains your name, address, and consecutive numbers on each tag. No rusting or wearing off, inexpensive, and perfectly easy and simple to attach. We send free sample and prices upon application.  
WILCOX & HARVEY MFG. CO., 207 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of impounded, lost and estray animals, compiled since last issue:—

#### Impounded.

Brandon, Man.—On or about the 25th December, 1901, one small bay mare, about five years old with white streak in forehead, one hind foot white. Jas. G. Davidson, 34, 10, 20w. Oswald, Man.—One yearling heifer, color red, with few roan spots and white underneath, no apparent brand or mark. Jas. Proctor, S.E. 32, 14, 1w.

#### Lost.

Greenway, Man.—Black mare (draft), has three white feet and white face. Last seen March 19th. S. Percival.

Hazel Cliffe, Assa.—About October last, a sorrel gelding, rising four years, white face, white hind feet, light mane and tail, quiet, about 15½ hands in height. D. McLeod.

Qu'Appelle, Assa.—From Davenport Farm, near Qu'Appelle, hay filly, rising three, white on hind feet, star on face, branded outline of horse's foot, with letter K in the centre. Last seen March 1st, 1901. Information leading to recovery suitably rewarded. M. Kearns, Yellow Grass, Assa.

Medicine Hat, Assa.—Red hucksin gelding, branded H over 7 on left shoulder, grey hind foot, weight 1,000 lbs., half bred Hackney. Reward \$25. Albert Hughes.

#### Estray.

Duhamel, Alta.—Bull, about six or seven years, red hotted short stuns of horns, no brand. Albert McWhirter, N.W. 34, 47, 19w4.

Kamsack, Assa.—Heifer, about three years, red and white. Peter Fraser, N.W. 22, 29, 32w1.

Lacombe, Alta.—Cow, about five years, red, branded F on right hip. Edward Parly, Long Valley Ranch.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Steer, two years, branded F on left hip. John Sinclair, 12, 47, 26w2.

Skidhereen, Assa.—For about three months, yearling colt, brown, no brand. A. McCarthy.

Spy Hill, Assa.—Heifer, about 18 months, red, white face. Franklin Perrin, 2, 19, 31w1.

Sheho, Assa.—Heifer, yearling, red, no brand. Saml. Wunder.

St. Lazare, Man.—Mare, grey, branded diamond C; two sorrel mares, branded diamond C; two mares, rising two years; horse colt rising two years. Reuben Burdett, 19, 17, 29w1.

St. Louis, Sask.—Steer, yearling, red and white, no brand; heifer yearling, red, no brand; steer, two years, red and white, branded P.O. on left side; heifer, two years, red and white, brand resembling YCN on right side. Salomon Boucher.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Provincial Mutual Hall Insurance Company of Manitoba was held in the office of the company in the Strang block, Winnipeg, on Feb. 20th. The following farmers were, on a vote by ballot, elected as directors for the year 1902:—John Renton, Deloraine; Frank M. Beamish, Elva; W. H. Bemell Rosser; C. J. Thomson, Virden; W. F. Sirett, Glendale; James Riddell, M.P.P., Rosebank; T. L. Morton, M.P.P., Gladstone. The annual report showed \$0,710 acres of crop insured in 1901 (nearly double that of the season previous) and losses adjusted to the amount of \$5,468.76. The amount of losses as compared with other years was moderate, and while payment of the full rate of six dollars per acre was announced, only 75 per cent. of the premium notes were assessed, the charge upon policy-holders being a fraction over 18 cents per acre. This indicates a very satisfactory year's experience.

#### LOST

About 15th Nov., 1901 four head horses: One bay mare, 10 years old, ring bone on front foot; one roan filly, two years old, foundered; one bay colt, one year old; one sorrel colt, one year old, white face. Anyone finding them send word to James A. Hamilton, Oakburn, Man., and a suitable reward will be given. 6-7

## Raising Calves on Skim Milk.

### Different Methods Compared.

In the raising of calves as in any other business proposition it is always wise to count the cost.

It is generally admitted that nature's way, though among the best, is too expensive. Butter fat is of more value in pound rolls than as a calf feed.

Experience has shown that separated milk contains all, or almost all the bone, muscle, nerve and growth qualities of the whole milk. Those qualities which go to make up the cream or butter fat simply enable the calf to assimilate or digest its food, and by doing this to make use of the bone, muscle nerve and growth qualities in the less valuable part of the whole milk.

Many butter fat substitutes or cream equivalents have been put on the market, but the difficulty has been that the manufacturers of these equivalents instead of taking nature's plan and supplying something to act on the digestive organs in such a way as to cause the digestive fluids to flow in sufficient quantities and thus enable the calf to assimilate the separated milk and obtain from it the qualities that it is known to contain—instead of doing this they have added rich heavy meals that are in themselves difficult to assimilate. These must be prepared by careful measurements and by scalding. This in itself means much extra labor. Then the gradual increasing of the amount to be added to the skim milk entails care, and even with care there is danger of trouble from over feeding. Over feeding is simply putting that into the stomach that cannot be readily digested.

The one article on the market that has practically overcome all these objections is Herbageum. This is not in the shape of an extra food to be added to the already indigestible separated milk, but is simply a pure aromatic aid to digestion, and acts on the organs of the stomach as nature intended they should be acted upon, and in the same way that the more valuable qualities contained in the whole milk act upon them.

Furthermore Herbageum needs no scalding, requires no preparation and by simply adding one tablespoonful to the skim milk for three calves you give those three calves a feed equal to new milk.

Fifty cents worth of Herbageum will make one and a quarter tons of skim milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs. That is two cents worth of Herbageum to one hundred pounds of skim milk.

Taking, as a basis of calculation, the retail price per lb., and the quantity of so called calf meals and cream equivalents directed to be added to a gallon of skim milk, it will be found that the cost of the quantity to be added to one and a quarter tons of skim milk will be in the neighborhood of \$3.50 as against 50 cents worth of Herbageum.

As to practical results to be obtained by the use of Herbageum in this way, we cannot do better than give extracts from one or two of the many letters we have before us from Canadian farmers who have experimented along his line. For instance in a letter from Mr. Stephen Weldon, of Middle Coverdale, N.B., the writer says: "I have used Herbageum for young calves with skim milk. I found it of great benefit in preventing scours." From Mr. Edgar McLean, manager of The Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, of North Nation Mills, Quebec, we have the following: "We use Herbageum regularly for our calves with skim milk and find that it keeps them in really finer tone and condition than new milk without it."

One more extract and we have done. Belyea Bros., of Oakville, Ont., who are practical men and breeders of Poll-ed Angus cattle make the following statement: "We also fed Herbageum

with skim milk to calves, and they did better on that feed than we ever had calves do on new milk."

These statements made by practical Canadian farmers should at least be so far conclusive to any fair minded man as to induce him to make a test of it and thus find out for himself by practical demonstration just what there is in it.

Herbageum is for sale in one or more stores in almost every town and village in Canada, and is manufactured by The Beaver Manufacturing Co., at Galt, Canada.

## Blood will tell



When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide, anyone knows that his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good health.

### DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's powder for a run down horse.

50 cents a package.

Leeming, Miles & Co., Agents, MONTREAL.

Write for Book on Cattle and Horses free.

## GOVERNMENT SALE

—OF—

## SWINE.

An auction sale of a limited number of high grade, selected brood sows, due to farrow early this summer, and pure bred boars of the Berkshire and Yorkshire breeds will be held under the auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture and the Lorne (Prince Albert) and Rosthern & Hague Agricultural Societies, on the undermentioned dates:—

PRINCE ALBERT,  
FRIDAY, APRIL 4TH, AT 1 P.M.

ROSTHERN,  
SATURDAY, APRIL 5TH, AT 1 P.M.

Conditions of sale—Cash. A low upset price, slightly above the cost in Ontario, will be placed upon each animal, and purchasers will be required to sign an agreement not to slaughter or sell any sow or boar obtained at this sale for a period of two years, without permission. Not more than one boar and two sows will be sold to any one person.

C. W. PETERSON,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture.

Northwest Government,

Department of Agriculture,

Regina, March 18th, 1902.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

## TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

### Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Nings, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

## Choice SHORTHORNS



I have ten choice young Bulls, a good part of them coming two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (Imp.). Also cows and heifers in calf to Banks o' Don (Imp.).

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

## Lakeside Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

Three young bulls, 11 to 14 months. Quality and prices right. Apply to

R. McLENNAN, Holmfield, Man.

## HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

## CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some AI young stock.

A. & J. CHADBURN, Ralphton, Man.

## CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality. TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

## HOLSTEINS

### BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE PIGS

Bulls for sale. Four months old Berkshires. Orders for spring pigs, both breeds.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.



### LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS

Prices reduced. Send for a circular and order before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



## D. McBETH OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

## CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence collected.



HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER—A monthly. Sample copy, 5 cts. All about Hunting, Trapping and Raw Furs. A. R. Harding, Gallipolis, O.

## Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves

I have four yearling bulls and three bull calves for sale. They are sired by Trout Creek Hero (28,132), the sweepstakes winner at Calgary. They are all good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.





### The Oil Test Churn.

By C. Whealland, Instructor, Manitoba Dairy School.

In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories all the creameries are worked on what is known as the "cream gathered" system, although in a few years more, as the country is settled up, the "separator system" may take its place.

One of the most important parts of the work in these creameries is the proper working of the oil-test churn. It is the only means used by most of the creameries to decide how much butter is made from the cream sent in by each patron. Therefore it must be accurate or there will be dissatisfaction. H. B. Gurler, writing in American Dairying with regard to the test plan, said "After a few years' work with the gauge plan of paying for cream, we adopted the test plan, using the oil-test churn to decide the butter value of the cream. This proved to be quite reliable and accurate, the greatest trouble we encountered was to make the cream-gatherer realize the necessity of care in securing the sample of cream to be tested. With careful work we found the test and churn to agree so closely as to surprise us. This plan of paying also did justice between the different patrons."

With regard to the work at the Manitoba Dairy School along this line, after a large number of experiments during this and other seasons, we find that the oil-test is quite as accurate as the Babcock test, and in cases where there is trouble in getting a reliable test, the oil-test has proved to be the most accurate.

We also find that the trouble and time required to secure an accurate test with the Babcock machine, such as stirring or pouring the cream, weighing the cream into the test bottles, length of time required to turn the machine, the reading of the tests and cleaning of test bottles, make its use practically impossible in the average cream gathered factory.

As Mr. Gurler has pointed out, one of the most difficult parts of the work is in securing an accurate sample of the cream to be tested.

#### THE PATRON'S PART.

To secure the best results, the milk must be carefully handled until made into butter. The butter making must be done properly as well as the testing to get equal and accurate results. The patron should not try to have his cream test too high. Cream testing from 90 to 120 on the oil-test or 20 to 25 per cent. on the Babcock has been found to give the best results, both in churning and testing of samples. Where a separator is used the fresh cream should not be mixed with the cold cream until cooled to the same temperature. It may be then poured in and thoroughly mixed to keep all the cream in the same condition. All utensils used in handling milk or cream should be kept clean and sweet. By keeping his cream cool and sweet the patron aids the driver in securing an accurate sample for testing.

#### CREAM HAULER'S EQUIPMENTS.

He should have a spring wagon of sufficient size and strength to carry eight large cans, or about one ton in weight. It should be provided with a canvas cover to keep the heat of the sun off the cream cans. This cover could be taken off during cool weather. The best kind of cans for cream hauling are those which have a wooden covering and are known as jacketed cans. These cans should be large enough to hold from 50 to 60 inches of cream at one time. Some owners of factories prefer to haul their cream in

tanks, claiming that the large body of cream does not rise so rapidly in temperature as in the smaller cans. The measuring pail should be made of heavy tin, with the bottom braced to prevent it from sagging.

What is known as a creamery inch is one inch deep in a pail 12 inches in diameter. This contains 113 cubic inches.

A close cover should be provided to keep out the dust. A small conical shaped dipper with a long handle is carried to secure the test sample. A measuring rule 16 inches long is carried to measure the cream. These can be carried in the measuring pail.

#### TEST TUBES.

The test tubes are made of glass, nine inches long, with a graduation mark around the outside five inches from the bottom. There are 15 of these tubes in a row, in what are called cards. The cards are made of tin. Opposite each bottle is a number. These range from 1 to 15. The cards are also numbered. Over the top of these tubes is fastened a bar to keep the tubes in place. Rubber stoppers are the best to use in these tubes. The driver's book contains the date, driver's name and place to register the test cards. It has also the number of test tubes, inches and tenths of inches and name of each patron called on.

#### STRAINING THE CREAM.

The cream hauler should have a coarse wire strainer to strain the cream before taking the sample. This should be made so it will fit in the measuring pail, but still sit on the top. Straining breaks up the thick lumpy cream and makes it possible for the hauler to secure an accurate sample. What will not go through the strainer is unfit for use and is thrown away. If this plan were followed it would be a revelation to some patrons what their cream contained. The haulers should receive instructions not to accept any cream which will not make good butter. Some creameries make their hauler responsible for the quality of the cream he hauls. I think this a good plan, as it makes him careful when accepting cream.

#### MEASURING THE CREAM.

When measuring the cream he sets his pail on a level place, strains in the cream and measures it with his measure. This he enters in his book, then he pours the cream twice to have it well mixed. He then fills his test tube to the graduation line and places it in his card. He continues this plan with each patron until all the cream is secured for that day, dropping one-tenth from each measure after the first to allow for the cream which adheres to the pail.

The number of tests to be taken from each patron's cream is a disputed question. Some claim that one test should be taken from each measure of cream. Others that one test is sufficient. There is no doubt but that one test from each measure will give the most accurate results.

The test tubes help to show what kind of cream each patron is sending. Too sour cream will show itself by wheying off, the per cent. of water in the bottom being an index of the amount of acidity in the cream. When the cream has a bad flavor, by heating the test bottles to 100 deg. and smelling the cream the person sending bad flavored cream may be detected.

When the driver arrives at the factory his load of cream should be either weighed or measured to find if he has the same number of inches of cream as he has entered in his book. His load should be churned by itself to prove that the butter made from the churn is equal to that required by the tests. This need not be done every day.

The churning must be carefully done to have equal results with the tests.

#### PREPARING THE TEST SAMPLES.

As soon as the test bottles are received at the factory they should be put away to ripen. By ripening we mean

## THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

WHICH POSSESS THE PATENT PROTECTED "ALPHA" DISC AND SPLIT-WING IMPROVEMENTS,

**Are as Much Superior**

TO ALL OTHER TYPES OF SEPARATORS AS SUCH OTHER SEPARATORS ARE TO GRAVITY SETTING METHODS.

Note the Result of Test with National of recent date, which is the Invariable Experience of every Practical Man:

Headingley, March 19, 1902.

The De Laval Separator Co.,  
248 McDermot Ave.,  
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen: I am glad to advise you that the "ALPHA" De Laval Baby No. 1 purchased from you some time ago is everything you claimed for it.

While the De Laval was in my house on trial the National Separator representative brought his machine, and on his assurance that the National required less power to operate, would skim more milk per hour and was entirely the best value, I allowed him to place it alongside the De Laval.

The first inspection of the National convinced me that it was much inferior in construction to the De Laval and it only took two skimmings to decide that I would not buy the machine even if it could be bought for \$40.00 less than yours.

It will not skim as much milk per hour, and owing to the crank being lower and turning faster, it is harder to operate. But the worst feature of the whole separator is the fact that even with a gallon of hot water it is impossible to flush the cream out of the bowl when done skimming. It will leave at least two cups of thick cream sticking to the inside device, which can only be got off by washing with a brush and rag in hot water. This is a dead loss.

I have yet to see a particle of cream left in our De Laval bowl and am thoroughly satisfied with the entire machine.

Yours truly, (Signed) WALTER BOYCE.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO'Y,

Montreal  
Toronto  
New York  
Philadelphia  
Chicago  
San Francisco

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops,

248 MCDERMOTT AVE.,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

### The REID Hand Separator

gets from every milking the greatest quantity of cream available for churning; makes more and better butter possible. It is the only perfect hand Separator. Runs lightest, lasts longest. - Sent anywhere on 10 days free trial. Send for our new catalogue and revised pricelist.

A. H. REID  
30th and Market St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.



Sent anywhere on 10 Days' Free Trial

## Pianos and Organs

Sold on Reasonable Terms.



SECOND HAND INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Instruments Tuned and Repaired.  
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.

CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.



TRADE "DAISY" MARK.

CAN BE FITTED WITH ADJUSTABLE BREAKERS.

NOTICE—Two Bolts Only to Place to Set Up.

Our new Improved Steel Stand, strongest and most convenient. Tempered Steel Cased Bicycle Ball Bearings, with four nicely fitted wheels, adjustable feet for holding it firm when churning.

OVER 80,000 IN USE.

THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO.  
LONDON, ONT. LIMITED

## Brome Grass Seed

Our stock is clean from all foul weeds, having been grown on new land.

Write us and let us surprise you on prices.

R. P. BARBER, Summerdale Farm,  
SASKATOON, SASK., N.W.T.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



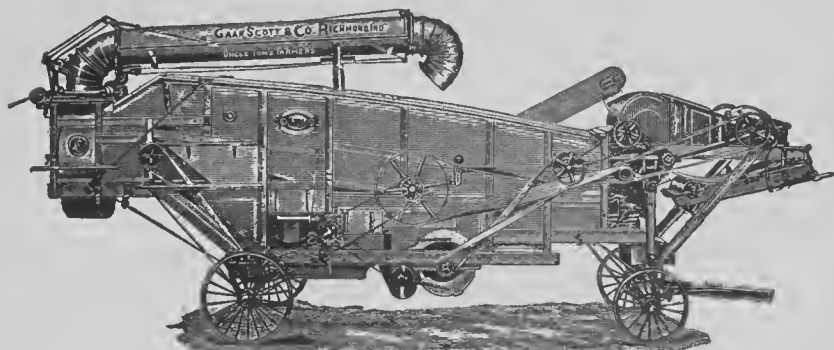
# GAAR-SCOTT

## 3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

getting them as sour as possible. The tests cannot be soured too much. The best way to ripen them is to put them into a vat or tank of water which can be kept at or near a temperature of 90 degrees. By keeping them at this temperature until the next morning the tests should be quite sour and ready to churn. This can be told by an appearance of whey at the bottom of the tubes. In the case of very rich cream it is best to keep the samples in the ripening process for an extra day to have them churn out properly. Care must be taken not to heat the tests over 100 deg. F. First, because it will kill the lactic acid bacteria and so hinder the ripening of the samples; and secondly, it will cook the curd. If the curd gets too hot at this stage there will be floating particles in the fat and a clear reading cannot be obtained. When preparing the tests for churning it is necessary to break up the thick curdy mass which may have formed during the ripening period. This is best done by heating to 120 deg. F. and then giving each card a vigorous shaking. Any of the tests which do not loosen in the tubes by this process should be taken from the card and shaken separately until quite free.

### CHURNING THE TEST SAMPLES.

The tests should not be put into the churn over 90 degrees F. The cover should be kept on the churn to keep up the temperature. If the weather is cold a little warm water helps to keep up the temperature.

The fly-wheel on the churn should make 300 revolutions per minute when at the proper speed. After the tests have been churned for 30 minutes, the churn should be stopped. By this time many of the tests will be found rongealed so much that they are quite stationary in the tubes. They should then be taken from the churn and heated to 120 degrees by being placed in water at that temperature. Then shake the cards by hand until all the tests are moving freely. They must then be cooled to 90 deg. F., put in the churn and churned for another 30 minutes. The reason we churn the tests at 90 deg. instead of between 50 and 60, as in the large churn, is, the test tubes are so small the cream adheres to the sides and will not churn unless churned at a high temperature. Churning the tests at too high a temperature might cause the butter fat to emulsify, thereby spoiling the tests. I have always found the best results from churning the tests near a temperature of 90 deg.

After the second churning, take the

tests from the churn and place them in water at 160 degrees. The reason for heating so high this time is to cook the curdy matter and cause it to settle to the bottom. If the tests do not give a clear reading they must be again cooled to 90 deg. and churned as before. The third churning usually gives a clear reading when heated to 160 deg., but if they do not they must again go through the same process of cooling, churning and heating until they do. The tests must be held at a high temperature for some time to give the curd time to settle to the bottom of the tubes. The tests are sufficiently churned when the cream in the tubes shows three distinct separations:—Clear butter oil on the top free from air bubbles and curd, water in the middle, and curdy matter in the bottom.

After churning, air bubbles will often be found in the fat. To remove them put the tests into some cool place and allow the fat to harden; this contracts the fat and forces out the air. Then warm the tests to 120 deg., which is the proper temperature for reading, and the fat will have less bubbles in it. Therefore it will give a more accurate reading.

### MEASURING THE TESTS.

This is done by the use of Frink's Oil Test Chart. This chart is composed of a scale of lines graduated so that the test can be accurately read some distance above or below the graduation mark on the test tubes. This chart will read as high as 200 per cent. To read the tests on this chart, set bottom of test tube on the base line in such a place that the top line on the reading chart will cut the top of the fat on the right hand side of the bottle. Then on the same side of the tube look at the bottom of the fat, and follow the line that cuts the bottom until you come to the number or per cent. that the fat tests. Be sure your eye is on a level with the bottom of the fat when reading, so you will get the right line. These lines are only graduated to ten per cent., but with reasonable care the five per cent. can be read between the lines. When a test reads ten of these ten per cent. spaces, it equals 100 per cent. One inch of cream 100 per cent. on the chart will make one pound of butter. This chart shows the actual butter producing quality of the cream, while the Babcock test shows the amount of butter fat in the cream. As each of the tests are read the test should be noted down in the column provided for that purpose in the butter maker's book. After reading the tests the but-

ter maker multiplies the number of inches by the test per inch and divides by 100. This gives him the number of pounds of butter to the credit of each patron.

Every patron that sends cream to the factory is given an account. In this account is the date of each shipment of cream, number of inches sent, the test per inch and the number of lbs. of butter credited to him.

In conclusion, let me point out those parts of the work which I think need the greatest attention:—

1. The proper care of the cream by the patron.
2. The greatest possible care and accuracy on the part of the person taking the test.
3. The proper ripening of the tests before churning.
4. Having the tests properly churned out.
5. Keeping the test samples at the right temperature during the ripening and churning period.
6. Accuracy when reading the tests.
7. Cleanliness in every part of the work.

### Dairy Conference.

J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is arranging for an important conference at Ottawa in April. He is trying to get together all the instructors of dairying in Canada, not only those employed in the Dominion Dairy service, but every one employed in dairy school work or instructing the makers in the provinces. This would make an important gathering, the good from such a meeting it would be hard to over-estimate. Benefit is always derived from local conventions, how much more advantageous for all the leading dairymen of the Dominion to meet together. We have never had such a gathering and it should result in some definite and uniform plan of work being decided upon that will extend to every province and tend to raise the quality of Canadian dairy products to a higher level.

## MILK

We want Pure Milk delivered daily all the year round at stations within 100 miles of Winnipeg. State the number of lbs. which you can deliver daily, the section you live on, your post office address and the station at which delivery will be made, and address

THE WINNIPEG PURE MILK CO.,  
258 Portage Ave.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN

GAAR-SCOTT & CO.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,—The threshing outfit I purchased from you last year gave entire satisfaction. Your 36-60 Separator threshed, cleaned the grain, and did better work all round than any outfit ever did for me. The cylinder and teeth never had to be touched for eight weeks. The Self-Feeder and Wind-Stacker was the admiration of every one who saw them work. Your Canvas Feeder wastes little or no grain. The 22-horse power Simple Engine had ample power to drive Separator, Feeder and Wind Stacker.

I can thoroughly recommend anyone intending to buy an outfit to secure a Gaar-Scott. I am,

Yours truly,

JOHN McQUEEN.

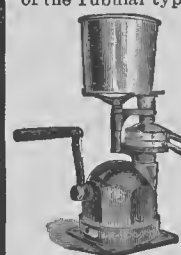
Carievale, Assa., March 14, 1902.

Hough & Crowe are erecting a creamery at Solsgirth and will operate it during the coming season.

## Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators

Fifty Dollars for a High Grade Sharples Separator is Taking Them Off Like Hot Cakes.

The Buttercup is a beautiful separator of the Tubular type, handling 175 lbs of milk per hour to perfection. Its bowl is a plain tube only 2 inches in diameter and weighs a couple of pounds. Even a small pan of milk can be put through profitably and washing up will require but two or three minutes. We originally thought to name it the



"Finger Separator." It turned so easily with one finger. It does its work perfectly, giving thick or thin cream, of smooth, velvety character, finest for table use or butter making.

Tubular Hand Separators and Steam Driven Separators for large dairies are the delight of every user, they require so little power, skim so clean, and are so simple, easily washed and kept in order. We warrant them to give enough more butter from the same milk than any other separator, to pay over 6% interest on their whole first cost. A free trial to every one. Book, "Business Dairying," & catalog No. 128 free. Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. F. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.

W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba. General Agent.

BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

## Windsor Salt Makes Fine Butter!

Creameries that have gained a reputation for making the finest high grade butter are the largest users of Windsor Salt. Can you have a better proof of its purity, dryness, evenness, than this?

**Mouldy Butter.**

A reliable correspondent of the New York Produce Review sends the following interesting communication to that paper:—

"Some months ago I reported an experiment that one of our butter merchants was making with a tub of butter in order to test a supposed remedy for mold, and I have just heard some additions to the story which adds to the interest of the experiment. Briefly stated the facts are about these: Last August a shipment of butter came in here from the west in a very moldy condition. The receiver selected one of the worst tubs, the paper being absolutely black and the mold having eaten its way into the butter. The butter was turned out, thoroughly scraped and new parchment linings put on. Then the tub was scrubbed and before the butter was put back salt was rubbed liberally on the sides and bottom of the tub. It was then put in the refrigerator, which was opened constantly in the regular course of business and had a varying temperature of from a little above the freezing point to about 45 degrees. This was nearly seven months ago. At different intervals during this period the butter was examined to see if there was any trace of mold, and the past week it was turned out with the result that it was just as free from mold as any butter that was ever packed. The experiment seems to prove that salt is effective in preventing mold growth. That being the case it is largely in the hands of buttermakers to stop the loss and trouble that have resulted from moldy butter of recent years. I am convinced that it is an excellent thing to rub salt on the inside of the tubs at all seasons of the year, but just as soon as the weather turns warm it will be wise to use salt liberally. Butter makers, begin now and get used to treating your tubs in that way, and I am confident that you will have largely solved the mold question."

**The Red Deer Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Assoc'n.**

By C. J. B. Ward, Red Deer, Alta.

The Department of Agriculture, on commencing creamery operations at Red Deer, rented a building and plant some three miles from the town for the first three years; at the end of which term, the business having outgrown the capacity of this plant, a majority of the patrons expressed a desire to have a factory of their own situated in Red Deer.

A company was formed under the title of the Red Deer Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association, Ltd., with a capital of \$5,000, in shares of one dollar each, and an eligible site having been obtained in the town, near the railway, a creamery building was erected from Government plans and equipped with the necessary machinery at a cost of \$4,700, operations commencing about the middle of May, 1901.

During the summer season (5½ months) 59,277 pounds of butter were made, in spite of the great difficulty experienced by the company in collecting the cream from their widely scattered patrons, occasioned by the abnormally wet season and consequent almost impassable condition of the roads. The cream wagons were sometimes unable to reach many of the outlying patrons, and on several occasions after the heavy rains they had to be unloaded at a point on the railway two miles below Red Deer and run into the town on a hand car, the bridges over the creeks being either swept away or rendered unsafe by the floods. In this connection the directors of the company desire to express their appreciation of the skill of the butter maker, S. Flack, for the quality of butter he turned out under most trying conditions.

The outlay on the creamery building and plant is being met by an assessment of one cent per pound of butter manufactured, that amount being credited to the patrons as payment for shares in the company. Each patron thus becomes a stockholder in the company and receives one fully paid-up share for every 100 lbs. of butter made from the cream he supplies.

The revenue of the company from this source amounted for the summer season to \$592.77; and rent of building and plant by the Department of Agriculture, \$404. The actual cost of manufacturing was less by the sum of \$373.79 than the amount (at the fixed rate of 4c. per lb.) charged by the Department of Agriculture for making and marketing the butter. This surplus of \$373.79 has been returned to the patrons and by a vote of the annual meeting applied on the general fund of the company, but will be credited, in proportion to his amount of butter, to each patron in payment of shares, in the same manner as the assessment of one cent per lb.

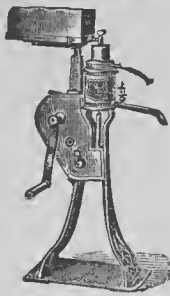
These three items of revenue, amounting to \$1,370.56, together with a bonus of \$50 for cold storage, make a total income for the season of \$1,420.56, part of which has been applied in defraying incidental expenses in connection with the erection and equipment of the creamery, and the balance in repayment of borrowed money and interest, of which \$1,035.85 has already been repaid.

Although the creamery has not been in operation this winter, the cream collecting has gone on as usual, the cream, by desire of the Agricultural Department, being shipped to Calgary with that from other creameries, for experiments in pasteurization. A considerable output is expected from the winter's work, which may possibly justify the running of the creamery throughout the year. If favored with a fairly dry summer the directors anticipate a very successful season this year, as many patrons are prepared to put in more cows.

The apparent discrepancy between our statement of the output of butter, 59,277 lbs., and that given by the Department of Agriculture in your issue of Feb. 20th, is due to the fact that the butter for the first half of November is included by the Department in the summer make, previously to the cream being shipped to Calgary.

The advertisement of The Reid Hand Separator appeared in our Feb. 20th issue and through a typographical error this hand separator was advertised as having a capacity of 150 lbs. to 350 lbs. per hour. It should have been 150 to 500 lbs. per hour.

Supt. Murray reports that last year 19 per cent. of the 25 butter makers in the creameries in Manitoba received their training in the dairy school. At present there are not butter makers enough in Manitoba to operate the factories that intend to run the coming season. Year by year a larger quantity of butter is being made in the creamery. He claims that the amount of butter made in the creameries last year made about three times the proportionate increase that dairy butter did. This means that the creamery is steadily gaining ground and our dairy interests advancing to a higher level.



## The U. S. Cream Separator

HOLDS  
WORLD'S RECORD.

50 CONSECUTIVE RUNS, Average test of skim milk, .0138

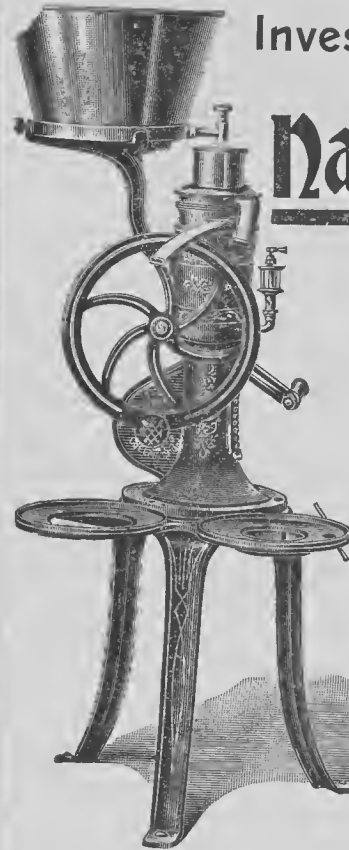
At the Pan-American, Model Dairy 1901.

No other separator has ever been able to approach this record.

SEND FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., U.S.A.

259



THE MOST PROFITABLE

## Investment on the Farm

is declared by every user of the

## National Cream Separator

We invite every farmer with four or more cows to compare the NATIONAL in practical operation with any other cream separator for beauty of design, convenience in setting up, operating and cleaning, satisfactory work, time saved, finish and durability.

No gold or bronze medal humbug advertising about the National.

THERE IS NO GOOD POINT OF VALUE FOUND IN ANY OTHER SEPARATOR THAT IS NOT EQUALLED OR EXCELLED BY THE NATIONAL—The most saleable separator made.

If you contemplate the purchase of a machine, our best recommendation is for you to ask one of your neighbors who has the National—its users are our strong advertisers.

An investigation as to its merits we confidently assert will be to your advantage. The National is a Canadian machine made by the Raymond Mfg. Co., of Guelph, Ont., and full stock repairs always on hand at Winnipeg.

National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

National No. 1A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

**JOS. A. MERRICK,** Agent Manitoba and North-West

117 Bannatyne Street East,

**WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.**

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

## How About Wrappers

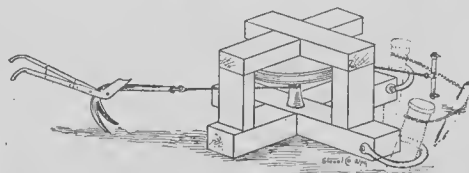
## for Your Butter Prints?

Every progressive dairy farmer knows the advantage of placing his butter prints on the market neatly put up in a nice clean, artistically printed wrappers. Do you use wrappers in your dairy? We print them in the right way. Farmers, send your orders.

Cor. McDermot Ave.  
and Arthur Street.

**THE STOVEL CO, Winnipeg.**

## FRASER'S SCRUB PULLER.



Still in the ring and always on top. We have the cheapest, simplest, handiest, quickest Scrub Pulling Machine in existence. Sold complete for \$35, or hook alone for \$10 f. o. b. Terms cash with order. Guaranteed or money refunded. For particulars address

**H. A. FRASER,**  
Hamiota - Man.





As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Eczema.

Subscriber, McDonald Hills, Assa.: "I have a mare, eight years old, taken off the grass last July, worked through baying season, and fed on bay only. Last October I noticed that one hind leg was swollen, swelling increased rapidly and the skin broke into rough sores. Consulted V.S. and he gave me some pink powders, to be fed twice a day in feed. I did so and the swelling has almost gone, but the skin is still rough and hard. There is no lameness and the mare is otherwise in first-rate condition. About three weeks ago another horse, coming five years old, was taken with the same trouble, but much worse. Both hind legs are swollen from fetlock to thigh. He is very stiff and the skin is all broken and sore, both above and below the fetlock at the back. There is also a slight swelling under the belly. I have been feeding him the same powders and washing with castile soap and hot water, but without apparent effect. He is in good flesh and good heart, though his coat is rather dry. Please advise as to complaint, cause and remedy."

Answer.—Your horse is suffering from eczema, the result of some disturbance of the general health, and possibly caused by lack of exercise. Give a tablespoonful of the following powder three times a day:—Sulphate of soda one pound, bicarbonate of potash half a pound, powdered digitalis leaves one ounce. To be finely powdered and well mixed. Bathe the legs with hot water containing a teaspoonful of sugar of lead to the pail of water. After each bathing dust a little finely powdered starch on each moist spot. If the horse can stand it without going lame, give him exercise every day.

### Chronic Indigestion.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "I have a horse, seven years old, weight about 1,400 lbs. Last August he had colic or indigestion. His appetite came back in time and he was worked hard until January 1st, when he got sick again. Some said he had lung fever, but since then he lost his appetite and now often has colic. His excrement is very dry. I feed him three gallons of oats per day, two cups of raw flax seed and condition powders. He works very little, and keeps poor. What can I do for him?"

Answer.—You should change your system of feeding this horse. Boil a cup of flaxseed in a gallon of water for half an hour, then turn it all into a pail and stir in enough bran to make a good mash. Feed this to the horse every night. In the morning and at noon feed one gallon of good oats, or half as much more if they are light. Get the following powders at the drug store and give a large tablespoonful in each feed:—Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, chloride of sodium one pound, bicarbonate of soda four ounces, ginger two ounces, nux vomica two ounces.

### Abortion.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "Three of my cows slipped their calves without any apparent cause. 1. How can I tell if it is an infectious kind of abortion or not? 2. If infectious, will they be in danger of losing their calves again next year? 3. Will cows that run with them now and next summer be in danger of being affected, and so lose their calves next year?"

Answer.—1. There will be no way for you to tell if this is infectious abortion except by the effect of the disease on your herd, and as you have already had three cases, it would be wise to treat it as infectious.

2. Yes.  
3. That depends on several circumstances. The bull is considered one of the means of conveying the infection from cow to cow, and if a bull were running with the herd, infection would be very likely to occur. Otherwise infection from cow to cow is less likely to take place at pasture than in the stable. In any case the cows that have aborted should not be served until they have undergone a thorough course of treatment with germicidal injections.

### Heaves.

M. J. F., Plum Coulee, Man.: "I have a mare, eight years old, which was taken sick last October and she has done nothing since. She breathes and coughs very heavily, she

coughs heavier after drinking, has symptoms of heaves, and appears to be worse in frosty weather. I feed her on bay, oats, bran and boiled feed. I have given her most all kinds of medicine, but nothing seems to do her any good."

Answer.—In treating such an advanced case of this disease no hope of cure can be held out, the most to be expected is to relieve the symptoms to such an extent that the mare can be worked without distressing her. Arsenic is one of the most potent remedies, and may be given in gradually increasing doses for a considerable time, provided it is always given with the food. Begin with a dose of five grains twice daily in the feed and increase it gradually until thirty grains is reached. If no improvement follows there would be no use continuing it.

### Feeding Raw Potatoes.

Greenborn, Russell: "1. To what extent may raw potatoes be fed to horses? 2. Also to cattle?"

Answer.—1. Horses do not digest raw potatoes with equal facility. Some take them by the half pail and seem to do well on them, while in others the same quantity would cause a severe diarrhoea. There is, therefore, no rule about feeding them except to begin cautiously with a few only until you have found out whether they agree with the horse or not.

2. Cattle should also be fed moderately at first on raw potatoes, as they are prone to ferment in the stomach and cause bloating. They sometimes also cause choking, being swallowed whole by greedy beasts.

### Bursal Enlargement.

W. C. M., Regina, Assa.: "A mare, seven years old, has a soft swelling inside of hind legs just at the hock joints. What is it? Do you think it will hurt her for work? What would you prescribe for it?"

Answer.—The swelling is not located definitely enough for us to say whether it is a bog spavin or a thoroughpin, but as they are both of the same nature it does not matter much. Either of these conditions can exist without causing lameness or interfering with the animal's capacity for work. They are difficult to remove, and unless you are extremely anxious to get rid of them and are willing to take a considerable amount of trouble to do so we would advise you not to undertake it.

### Hereford or Shorthorn Cross—A Sick Pig—Impaction of the Omasum.

A Subscriber, Wawota, Man.: "Will you kindly answer the following questions? 1. This will be the third season that I have used a Hereford bull to Shorthorn grade cows. Now for the next cross would you advise me to still continue with Hereford sires with the half bred Hereford belfers, or would you advise me to go back to the Shorthorn sires? Will the second or third cross give as good results? My object is to have a steer that will mature the earliest and give the best results for the labor expended. 2. A pig up fattening was doing well until quite recently, when it refused to eat or drink anything; coughed a little as if something was wrong with its throat. Ate nothing for about six days, when it drank a little milk and ate three little potatoes. Lies down most of the time; when urged to get up it will walk a little, but coughs some; is getting very thin. Had been feeding it chopped wheat, scalded, and dishwater and milk as drink. Can you tell me what is wrong with it and a cure? 3. A belfer getting oat sheaves and hay and running on frozen grass in fine weather, came home at night apparently well and ate her usual feed. On going out in the morning I found her stretched out with all her bedding kicked away and seemingly in great pain, raised her to a sitting position, and after awhile she got up, but when she tried to walk she made a plunge and fell, then kicked as if in great pain. Continued these spasms for three days, when she died. A scab formed over her nose and water ran from her eyes; did not bloat any."

Answer.—1. We would advise you to continue with the Hereford sires for the reason that it is a well established principle in breeding to stick to one strain where nothing special is to be gained by crossing, and in this case you are breeding a strain especially adapted to fatten on grass, which is probably your system.

2. The pig probably has tonsillitis and will recover his appetite and health when the swelling in his throat goes down. If you can give medicine to him, give ten grains gulonic twice a day.

3. This is apparently a case of impaction of the omasum (manypiles) from frozen grass.

### Supperation in the Leg.

J. N. Hill, Glenella, Man.: "I have a mare, ten years old, which ran away with the harrows in May, 1901. She fell on the teeth, which ran into the muscles of her hind leg just above the hock joint. It healed up all right, as I thought, but it broke out again 1st of February, 1902, on the inside of the leg a little lower down and ran corruption for about two weeks, then healed up again. It is now swollen again from the hoof up to her body and is causing great pain, stiffness and loss of appetite. Please state the treatment you would advise."



## Wisconsin Horse and Cattle Food.

A TRUE APPETIZER, TONIC AND STOMACHIC.  
—THE BEST DIGESTIVE AGENT KNOWN.

WISCONSIN FOOD is not only a food in itself, but it aids in the digestion and assimilation of the ordinary diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD given regularly to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry will effect a saving of 25 per cent. in feed. A trial will prove that thrush-quarters bay, oats, roots, chops and other feed with daily use of Wisconsin Food will give better results than full diet.

WISCONSIN FOOD is put up in 5 lb. packages only. WISCONSIN FOOD will bring stall fed cattle into marketable condition quickly, and give them bottom for long railway and ocean trips. For bringing Horses into condition it has no equal; for Milch Cows it will greatly increase the flow of milk.

This food takes the place of Natural Herbage; it contains Gentian, Poplar Bark, Iron, besides a highly prized digestive agent, used only in this food.

WISCONSIN FOOD CO., BRANCH OFFICE, WINNIPEG.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., LIMITED, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, WINNIPEG.

Are distributing Agents for Western Canada. WISCONSIN HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD can also be had from any Wholesale Grocer or Feed Merchant in Winnipeg and from all Retail Druggists and Feed men in the country.



## YOU NEED Horse Collars

Get the best when you are buying. Perfection brand are the best. They are HAND-STUFFED and HAND-SEWN. They are stuffed with long straw, not short stuff cut up and fed in through a machine. They do not break in the throat because our solid long straw throats will not break. Try a pair of these. Black leather rims and backs, russet leather face. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sent express prepaid to any address in Manitoba for \$4.75 per pair; Assa. and Sask., for \$5.00 p. pair; Alberta for \$5.25 per pair.

There is more for your money in this collar than any other on the market.

A. E. WIMPERIS,  
592 AL N ST., WINNIPEG.

## Dr. Hess' Stock Food is a Guaranteed Milk Producer.

W. T. S. Bear, manager of the Oregon Dairy Farm, Franklin, Pa., has the following to say:—  
Dr. Hess & Clark, Asbland, O.

Dear Sirs:—Ten days ago we began feeding Dr. Hess' Stock Food to a dairy herd of 35 cows, part grade Jerseys and part Red Polls. All were suffering from indigestion, owing to heavy feeding of grain through the entire summer, all were falling away in milk, and some were so bad as to bloat and refused to eat for several days.

Tried all manner of feeds and combinations, but only partially succeeded in checking the decrease in milk. Two days after we began feeding Dr. Hess' Stock Food they began to mend and increase in milk, until they are now gaining an average of two pounds of milk per head per day, without any increase of feed or change of feed or any other conditions.

I think the improvement wonderful, especially when we consider that it was done while the temperature was between 10 and 20 degrees above zero, and the first cold snap at that, which is always the worst. Yours truly,

W. T. S. BEAR,  
Manager Oregon Dairy Farm.

Feed Dr. Hess' Stock Food to Your Cows, if it Don't Pay Your Money Refunded

7 lb. sack . . . . .	\$0.65	25 lb. sack . . . . .	\$2.00
12 lb. sack . . . . .	1.00	50 lb. sack . . . . .	3.75
100 lb. sack . . . . .	\$7.00		

Sold by Dealers Generally, or address THE GREIG MFG. CO., W. R. ROWAN, Manager, P. O. Box 603, Winnipeg, Man.

FREE.—Dr. Hess' scientific veterinary work, giving symptoms and latest treatment on stock diseases, will be mailed you for the asking. Address—Dr. Hess & Clark, Asbland, Ohio.



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Answer.—Give the mare three times a day twenty grains of sulphide of calcium. Bathe the leg with hot water frequently and if it bursts and discharges matter, as it is likely to do, syringe it out with formalin one part, water fifty parts.

### To Trim or Not to Trim Fetlocks.

Inquirer, Newdale, Man.: "As it is wearing spring, could you let me know if it is best or not to cut off the fetlocks for spring work?"

Answer.—The long hair of the fetlocks is a great protection to the skin beneath from the injurious effects of snow and mud, and although it makes it more difficult to keep the horse clean, it is better to leave it there.

### Retention of Afterbirth.

Rustic, Spruce Creek, Man.: "I have a cow which has aborted twice in succession, first time cause unknown, this last time she got one time of a fork run into her flank, which struck the calf on the forehead. The first time she carried her calf three months, this time six months. She retained the placenta six days, when I removed most of it, the cow being in a strong condition, but it tore away and left some, not much, in her. She is starting to fail a little now. 1. What can I do to get the remainder away? 2. Will she be all right for breeding, or should I fatten her?"

Answer.—1. You will be unable to remove what now remains of the afterbirth except by washing it out by repeated irrigations of the womb. Take a tablespoonful of creolin to a pint of warm water and inject it into the womb by means of a rubber hose and injection pump. Do this once a day until all discharge and bad smell cease.

2. You had better prepare her for beef, as she will be an uncertain breeder and liable to abort.

### A Lame One.

Reader, Thornhill, Man.: "I noticed a horse, four years old, lame one morning last November. After that he stood in the stable two or three days and his off hind leg swelled at the fetlock. I banded the joint in the day time for six days and bathed with warm water three days, and then reversed to cold water the three following days. The swelling went down and he did not seem to limp in the stable. He was driven a few miles about three weeks after he got lame and limped a little. He has been driven every two or three weeks and sometimes went lame. I have used a few common liniments on the joint, but it still seems weak. If not strong by seeding, will the work cause serious harm?"

Answer.—Your horse has injured his fetlock joint and as the injury may possibly have resulted from an uneven foot, you should begin by examining the hoof and, if necessary, level it by rasping off the excessive growth. Then clip off the hair from the fetlock and rub in the following blister:—Cantharides two drachms, lard one ounce and a half. Rub this in well for ten or fifteen minutes, then tie his head so that he cannot reach the part with his mouth, and after the blister has remained on for twenty-four hours wash it off and smear the part with vasoline or lard.

### Scours on Oat Sheaves.

Subscriber, Coultervale, Man.: "I have a horse, seven years old, which when fed on oat sheaves scours very badly. When fed on hay he is a little better. It is making him very thin. What would you advise me to do?"

Answer.—It would be advisable to stop feeding oat sheaves to this horse, and if this does not restore him to health, follow the directions given in this issue to "Subscriber, Hamiota."

### Abortion in Ewes.

M. F., Assa.: "We were troubled last year and again this spring by abortion in our ewes. Sheep are in good condition. When the lamb comes the stomach is swollen into a kind of bag and there is a very offensive smell. What is the cause and what cure can be used? I am at present feeding salt and giving carbolic acid in it. Will this do any good?"

Answer.—You should remove from the rest of the flock any ewes that have aborted and keep them separate until the lambing season is over. If symptoms are noted that lead you to think a certain ewe is going to abort, you should put her in a pen by herself and give a teaspoonful of fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium every hour until symptoms have passed off. For causes see reply to another correspondent in this issue about abortion in cattle. The same applies largely to sheep.

### Grub in the Head.

Kath., Manitoba: "Have three sick sheep. One party tells me it is grub in the head and that turpentine on top of head and up nostrils is the best remedy, so we are trying it. The sheep refuse to eat and appear to take fits and hold up their noses, grind their teeth and stagger, and sit like a dog sometimes. We are forcing them to drink milk and thick gruel from a bottle, or they would starve; and they seem to rather like it. One is considerably better to-day, but

just wants to eat snow. I believe they are fevered too. Can you advise anything?"

Answer.—It is a curious fact that the bot flies of the domestic animals have a different habitat for each of the species of animal they infest. Thus the bot fly of the horse passes its larval existence in the stomach of its host, that of the ox in the skin of the back, while that of the sheep lives in the upper part of the nasal passages. The situation selected in the case of sheep causes them much greater suffering from the attacks of these pests than any of the other domestic animals, and they show their agony by ceasing to feed and by making unnatural movements with the head. It is a difficult matter to dislodge the grubs from their resting place, as remedies that are poured into the nostrils seldom reach them owing to the tortuous passages of this part. The proper way to use the remedy selected is to use a spray apparatus. Try spraying oil of turpentine up the nostrils two or three times a day.

### Chronic Indigestion.

Subscriber, Hamiota, Man.: "Can you inform me what is wrong with my nine-year-old horse, also cure for same, if any? For the last two months he has been loose in the howels and almost constantly there is wind and muddy colored water passing through him. The veterinary surgeon saw him and dressed his teeth two weeks ago, but he is no better. Coat is dry and he looks dull. Eats very little hay and seems to slobber his oats. Am feeding him full three gallons of good oats and good hay three times a day."

Answer.—Your horse is suffering from chronic indigestion and intestinal catarrh. Prepare him for physic by feeding him bran mash, no hay, for twenty-four hours, then give the following: Calomel fifteen grains, aloes seven drachms, ginger one drachm. To be given well shaken up in a pint of water. Continue soft feed until the howels are loose, then change to dry feed exclusively and begin the following: Sod. bicarb. half an ounce, ginger one drachm, salol one drachm. Make into a powder and give twice a day in the feed. If howels continue too loose add half an ounce of precipitated chalk to above prescription until a better condition is established.

### Do Bots Injure Horses.

Horse Breeder, Wetaskiwin, Alta., sends us a short paper on the bot fly, which A. S. Rosenroff read before the Wetaskiwin Agricultural Society. In this paper it is claimed that the bots do considerable harm to horses and that they sometimes perforate the stomach. Objection is taken to this statement by A. H. Barnard, who gives the names of leading veterinarians that claim the bots are harmless. The question is, who is right? Do the bots cause injury or not?

Answer.—This is a much debated question and it is possible to quote numerous authorities in support of either view. Those quoted by Mr. B. are strongly of the opinion that bots do no harm, while others are just as firmly convinced that they do injure their host and in some cases cause death. Personally we may say that the result of our long experience has been to show that bots seldom cause any injury to horses, and in the hundreds of post-mortems we have made we do not recollect to have seen any but trifling injuries produced by them. However, we do not place our experience against that of several authorities who claim to have observed serious results from bots, and we quote the following from Neumann's work on the "Parasites of the Domestic Animals," the greatest modern authority:—

"With regard to the effects that the larvae of the Gastrophiles may have on the health, very divergent opinions have been given. Certain authorities have attributed the most serious consequences to them, and Numan cites a number who have asserted that the larvae erode the tissues of the stomach, perforate it and in this way cause death; or they bring on emaciation, or induce cough, colics, cerebral symptoms, etc. From a careful examination of the majority of the cases reported, Numan concludes that the perforations observed were produced after death, and that they were easily effected because of the ante and post mortem softening of the tissues of the stomach."

"It is true that when we reflect on the extreme frequency of the gastric larvae, the multitudes of horses which are infested with them, their frequently being present in enormous quantities in a stomach, and the impossibility of even suspecting their presence there during life, owing to the absence of any apparent disturbance, we might be led to consider these parasites as altogether inoffensive. What is more, some authorities have ascribed a stimulant action to them which is of advantage to the digestive functions; but in this case there is manifest exaggeration. We cannot admit that the numerous ulcers produced on the surface of the oesophageal and gastric mucous membrane are a matter of absolute indifference, and, indeed, they must have some effect on the function of these organs, which ought to be revealed when other pathological conditions intervene. In any case, a considerable number of observations are recorded of fatal troubles having been due to the larvae of Gastrophiles."

### Lame in Foot.

Inquirer, Cordova, Man.: "I have two horses that have gradually become lame in left front foot. Examined foot, but find no cause for lameness. Horses have not done

much work during the winter. I turn them out for exercise on pleasant days, have a warm stable, give them change of food and they are in good condition. No extra heat apparent."

Answer.—We would like to help you to locate the lameness, but you give so few details that we can do no more than make a guess. The foot may be contracted, or affected with corns, side bone, navicular disease, or have received a bruise injuring the sensitive part beneath the hoof. Without further symptoms than those you describe it is impossible to make a diagnosis. You are advised to take off the shoe, pare out the foot and try it by tapping with a hammer and squeezing with pliers. If there is no finching to this test we may exclude corns, bruises and nail punctures from the list of possible causes. Then compare the parts above the hoof to the knee with the other leg, noting any difference in size or in sensibility when pressed or squeezed with the fingers. In this way you can detect sprains of the fetlock or back tendons, ring-bone, sidebone, splint, etc. If none of these are discovered, you may have a case of navicular disease, a very serious disease affecting the deeply seated structures of the foot, but giving no symptom to be observed by the sense of touch. In this case, level the foot, apply cold swabs to the coronet, and let the horse stand on an earthen floor if possible.

### Calculi in Cattle—Abortion.

W. B., Alberta: "I. I have had several cases of calculi amongst young steers. I suppose it is this disease, for upon examining some that have died, the canal is nearly blocked up, and a good deal of inflammation exists in it, and in the bladder a cheesy substance is found. I have only been successful in treating one case, by giving repeated doses of hydrochloric acid. Is this a proper medicine to give, or is there anything better? After a few doses of this medicine the urine is of a milky color and around the outlet a good deal of hard gritty matter collects which feels like sand. The last one that died was full of water and was continually bloated. Is there anything I could have given this steer, or done for him, to remove the water or to prevent the deposit from collecting? I think the nature of this disease causes dropsy, at least, one steer that died from calculi had this trouble after he was cured of the calculi. I shall be thankful if you can advise how to treat the next case at the commencement of the trouble. What is the cause of this disease?"

"2. I have had several cases of abortion amongst our range cows this year, and last. Every case I have isolated, but this makes no difference, now and then there is a fresh case, some slipping their calves from one to three months before the proper time of calving. Can you give any cause for this trouble? Can it be owing to some peculiarity of the season, or caused by the cows eating any particular weed? Is there anything that can be given to a cow, when one sees signs of abortion coming on? If you can suggest anything that would help to remove the cause of abortion, or prevent it, it would be a great benefit to many stockmen. Perhaps some of your numerous readers might give their opinions upon the cause of this trouble amongst their herds, and say if they have found any particular cause from which it arises, or what they have found to prevent it."

Answer.—1. The cause of this trouble is the prolonged dry feeding of winter acting in conjunction with water containing a large amount of mineral matter. The result being that the urine becomes so highly charged with various salts that it holds them in solution with difficulty and the slightest cause precipitates the salts in the form of calculi or "gravel." If possible give the steers some roots and continue the hydrochloric acid treatment, a teaspoonful to each steer in the drinking water once a day. The one that died and was found full of water may have ruptured the bladder, the result of the urethra getting plugged with a calculus.

2. There are many causes of abortion, the most serious being the germ which produces the infectious form of the disease and is carried from cow to cow, sometimes by the bull, and sometimes by the discharges from cows that have aborted. This can be combated successfully by antiseptic injections, isolation of the affected, and disinfection of premises. The other causes are:—

a. Ergotized grain or grasses. Ergot of rye is a drug used to cause expulsion of the womb's contents, and similar fungous growths found on other grasses have the same effect. These are especially noted in wet years, as the excessive moisture favors the growth of fungi.

b. "Rust" is also a cause of abortion.

c. Anything injurious to the general health may cause abortion. Thus exposure to bad weather, unhealthy stables, insufficient or badly cured fodder may act to produce it.

d. Sudden excitement or severe exertion such as results from dogs chasing cows, etc. The list may be added to indefinitely, but the above will give an idea of the principal causes.

To prevent the accident when it appears to be impending, put the cow in a quiet loose box or stall and give her two ounces of fluid extract of viburnum prunifolium, and repeat the dose in an hour if symptoms continue. It is, of course, no use to attempt to check abortion if the "waters" have come away.

### Vermineous Bronchitis.

Stockman, Grand View, Man.: "We had a heifer, three years old, and she seemed to

be broken winded, she would cough quite a lot sometimes, but she was always in good health, ate and drank well and chewed her cud fine. This winter she began to waste away and got very thin, so we killed her. On opening her we found her lungs were in good shape; but we saw some very fine worms about four inches long and white in color. She also had a discharge from her hind. What was the matter with her?"

Answer.—The worms found in the lungs of the cow probably belonged to the species *Strongylus micurus*, a variety which infests the bronchial tubes and windpipe of cattle, causing coughing, and in severe cases producing ill health and sometimes death. It is unknown how the worms find their way to their location in the lungs, but once established they will multiply rapidly unless means are taken to get rid of them. The most successful method of treatment is to inject the remedy into the trachea (wind pipe) by means of a hypodermic syringe. Turpentine two drachms, carbolic acid twenty minims, chloroform half a drachm, injected slowly three times a day is a favorite and very successful remedy.

### Strained Back.

Subscriber, Condie, Assa.: "I have a horse, 10 years this spring, which I think is hurt in the back, as he straddles with his hind legs and treads with his front feet. Is in good condition, not sore anywhere, pulls well, but can't back up as well as he should. I am feeding oat straw, three gallons of oats a day and he eats heartily. What is the matter with him and how can I cure him?"

Answer.—Your horse has probably strained the sub-lumbar muscles of the back. These lie between the kidney and the backbone and when strained give rise to symptoms such as are described above. Apply a blister over the loins, and avoid backing the horse until he has had time to recover.

### Cystitis.

J. B. S., Seamo, Man.: "I have a mare, 10 years old this spring. She has had two colts. Since having her last colt, three years ago, she has on several occasions acted very queerly after a drive of about 35 miles, which always takes about 10 hours to do it, as I walk her most of the way. I only trot her occasionally and not over six miles an hour. After putting her in the stable she acts as if she had colic, but I do not think it is as the trouble seems in her hind parts, and she tries to make water and only wind comes. She moves her hind legs about in great pain. After a while she lies down and in about an hour she seems all right again, only very gaunt. In fact, you would not think it was the same mare that left home in the morning. I feed oats and dry bran in equal measure, one gallon, that is, for the team, twice a day, with carrots or potatoes at noon, and a bran mash or boiled oats about twice a week. When working, I feed two measures of oats to one of bran, three meals a day, with good highland hay. Now, last Monday, while crossing a lake, the team got scared and ran away, they were running for about one hour before they were caught. They had no load, only the empty sleigh. After putting them in the stable she was very bad all night and all the next day. She would not drink for about 18 hours, but ate her oats. She is very nervous and sweats very much, while her mate, her son, five years old, does not sweat at all."

Answer.—The symptoms point to the bladder as the seat of the trouble and you should take the first opportunity to have it examined by a veterinarian to ascertain the nature of the difficulty, and whether she has a "stone" in it or not. In the meantime you would do well to stop feeding her so much bran. Give her some oil cake meal instead.

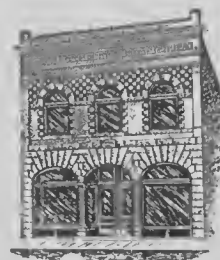
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Mortgage Payments.

B. R. G., Minnedosa, Man.: "A holds a mortgage against farm lands owned and occupied by B. B makes his payments as they come due to A's solicitor. Should registration of such payments be made? If so, whose duty is it to attend to the matter? Are the receipts from A's solicitor the only evidence necessary of such payments having been made?"

Answer.—There is no system by which payments upon a mortgage can be registered. You should be satisfied that the solicitor had due and sufficient authority to collect such payments.

### Note in Suit.

Well Wisher, Glensmith, Man.: "A, through his lawyer, sued B for note given some years ago. B settled with A before it came to court, and asked A to return his note. A's lawyer told B that the court retained all such notes, and gave him a receipt, which he said was just as good. 1. Does the court retain such notes? 2. Is the lawyer's receipt sufficient to make B safe?"

Answer.—Before judgment can be signed upon a promissory note the original note must be filed in Court. We thing you are reasonably safe upon payment of the debt to the lawyer, but you might write to the court and ascertain if the note is filed, if not, get possession of it from the holder or his lawyer.

### Lien.

Rancher, Kamsack, Assa.: "Is there a law in the N.W.T. which allows the owner of a stallion to take a lien note against a mare or her foal for services of stallion? If so, please state the law."

Answer.—We are not aware that any such law exists. It is against the principle of lien.

### Quarantine.

Subscriber, Maple Creek, Assa.: "1. Can the authorities quarantine for measles? 2. If so, can they be compelled to see that those quarantined are provided with the necessities of life?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

### Wintering Cattle.

Subscriber, Wolseley, Assa.: "A contracts for a certain sum to winter two steers for B. About Christmas time B sells the steers and they are taken away. Is A entitled to the full amount agreed upon?"

Answer.—A matter of contract, it would depend also upon the custom in such cases. If A was to take the contract at a cheaper rate for the whole winter than for a shorter period he would be entitled to the full amount, unless he failed in his contract in other respects.

### Municipal Road.

Subscriber, Treherne, Man.: "A took up a homestead for which he received his patent in 1892. In 1894 he sold the farm to B. In 1895 B sold to C. In 1897 C sold to D. The sale in each case was registered as being for 160 acres. There is a roadway running through the farm which the municipality claims to have bought from A in 1891, and over which it claims the right to run a road for a peaceable term of seven years. Has the municipality a legal claim to the roadway after the deed has been issued for 160 acres, and the municipality has itself assessed and taxed the owner for 160 acres? Has the municipality legal right to what they call a peaceable term of seven years notwithstanding that the councillor of the ward promised to have the matter settled when D purchased the farm?"

Answer.—This is a matter of title and we cannot answer without more information.

### Reservations in Patents.

Hired Man., Lumsden, Assa.: "Do all rivers and water courses and the timber growing on the banks from high water mark down belong to the crown? How much of the property belongs to the crown on each side of the water?"

Answer.—You might read the crown grant of the land, which will show what are the reservations.

### Vicious Dog.

Subscriber, Glenella, Man.: "My cow was standing on the road allowance about 50 yards from A's fence. A set B's dog on the cow and she slipped and fell and got hurt. When she was down the dog hit her legs badly. Can I claim damages from B?"

Answer.—Yes.

### Game Laws.

Ignoramus, Rapid City, Man.: "Having noticed in the Manitoba Game Laws a paragraph to the effect that a person may take game, regardless of close season, for use of himself and family, I wish to know if this is applicable only in case of absolute necessity, or can a person supplement his general living under the aforesaid clause?"

Answer.—Anyone may have any animal or bird in his possession, for his private use as a food for himself and family, except grouse of any variety, prairie chicken, pheasant and partridge.

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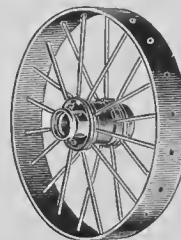


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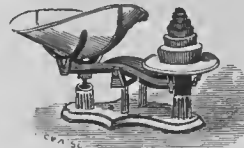
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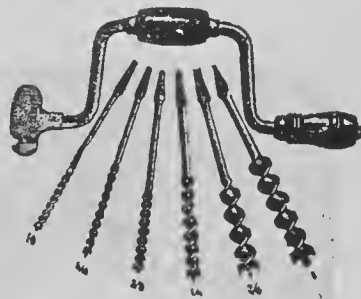
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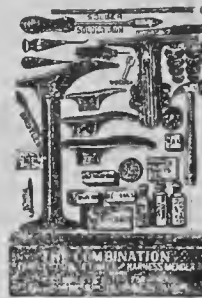
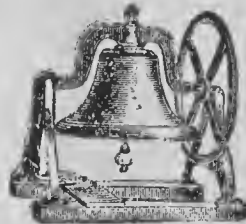
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## The Management of Setting Hens.

W. H. Hamilton, Alberta.

There is no denying that incubators are becoming deservedly more popular. There are a number of machines that with reasonable attention hatch a good per cent. of the fertile eggs. The brooder is the complement of the incubator. Indeed, there are some who consider it the more necessary of the two. Certain it is, that the poultryman who wishes to raise large numbers of early chicks must depend largely on artificial hatching and brooding. But for the farmer or villager, who does not wish to invest in incubators and brooders, with the more or less expensive houses these require, the hen will still do good service.

In proof of this a beginner furnishes me with the following facts. Last year his breeding stock consisted of ten pure bred hens and pullets, mated with

with a lice killer—Persian Insect Powder mixed with shorts to make it stick does very well—put her on the new nest, give her two or three china eggs, and close the sliding door. Give her plenty of feed and water and disturb her as little as possible for a day or two, then she will be ready for the good eggs. Don't give her more than she can cover easily.

If possible set two hens at the same time, so that when the chicks are hatched one may be given the two broods, while the other may be set again. Some people who let their setting hens rustle for a living may think it cruel to force a hen to set a second time, but if she is properly fed and watered, given plenty of grit and kept free from lice, she will likely do better the second time than the first, and will herself suffer no ill effect. From my own experience I am quite satisfied that eggs hatch best on the ground. Particularly is this the case in the dry climate of Western Canada. I like a flat bottomed nest because in it the eggs do not crush each other. Low nests are best because the hen never jumps on the eggs when she comes on the nest. Some may object to giving the hen a new nest, but I like it because the layers are not so likely to bother her and the danger of the eggs being broken is lessened.

In conclusion, let the setting hens have care similar to that given the in-

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Eggs for hatching—M. Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 9 eggs. W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks, \$2.00 13 eggs. R. C. White Leghorns, \$2.00 13 eggs. Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 13.

J. WILDING, Mgr., Winnipeg, Man.

## SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, we won 2nd hen, 3rd pullet and 1st in Pekin Ducks, male and female.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$2 per 13. Ducks \$2 per 11. We have some grand breeding cockerels for sale, also two turkey hens.

KING & KIDD, 502 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG

## MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

Now for Hatching—Eggs from our W. Wyandottes that have never been beaten in a show. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our B. P. Rocks that won 1st prize at the Winnipeg Industrial last summer. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our S. C. B. Leghorns that won 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial last year. \$1.00 for 13 eggs. B. Minorcas, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. We have for sale a lot of Scotch Collie pups bred from imported stock, ready to deliver about April 15. Address—

J. H. DAWSON, Manager,  
232 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

## ROCKS! ROCKS!

I am breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks from four pens this season, two for pullet mating and two for cockerel mating. I have imported two 2-year-old cocks to mate up with pullets I bred from imported stock, all direct from Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

JOHN STRATTON,

Breeder and Importer of

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

I have four pens of Hawkins' Royal Blue strain of B. P. Rocks, second to none. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Young stock always on hand. Also choice Yorkshire Pigs.

JOHN STRATTON,  
Box 157, Stonewall, Man.



## CYPHERS INCUBATOR,

World's Standard Hatcher.

Used on 24 Gov. Experiment Stations in U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and thousands of others. Gold medal and highest award at Pan-American, Oct. 1901. 16-page circular free. Complete catalogue, 130 pages, 8 1/2 in., mailed for 10c.

Ask nearest office for book No. 126  
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,  
Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.

## THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Out Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to don't the eggs in every instance where used. The

## ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks & mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand & foot. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

## Shakespeare Writes:

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," but Mark Twain goes one better, with "But four times he that gets his blows in just."

And it's good politics, too; but the up-to-date poultryman sings,

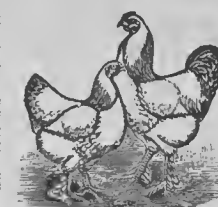
Well is he fixed with a good fat broody hen. But better be that pans his eggs, and pins his faith to "THE IOWA," the NO COLD CORNER Incubator, with equal heat and perfect ventilation.

1902 Catalog, with full particulars free.

J. E. COSTELLO, Agent,  
P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.

Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies. I am now booking orders for settings of eggs from my egg laying strain of White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting and satisfaction assured.

"THERE ARE GIANTS IN THESE DAYS."



## Light Brahmas

(Exclusively)

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1901, I won the sweepstakes Drewry Cup, value \$100, gold medal, 1st and 2nd breeding pen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, and others. At Manitoba Poultry Show in Winnipeg City, Feb., 1902, my birds made this unparalleled record, viz.: They won the Lieut.-Governor's cup, value \$100; Drewry cup, value \$100, and gold medal; Brandon Association's cup and medal; Winnipeg Association arm chair, also special prize for best breeding pen and special prize for best display Light Brahmas; also 1st breeding pen, 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st pullet, and others.

SPLENDID PENS FOR 1902.

Prices of eggs for hatching—15 eggs for \$3.00; 30 eggs for \$5.00. Orders booked now and shipped when wanted. Terms—Cash with order.

20—COCKERELS—20

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Also a few breeding hens.

N.B.—The demand for this high class stock is large, and I advise all to order early. I have already sold and shipped stock this season to the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,  
Virden, Manitoba.

## CYPHERS INCUBATORS WARRANTED TO LAST 10 YEARS

Without repairs. To require no supplied moisture. To be self-ventilating, self-regulating. To be fire-proof. Simple and easy to operate and to produce larger and stronger and more chicks than any other make of incubator on the market. To be specially adapted to our climate. I CARRY A FULL STOCK IN WINNIPEG AND TEST EVERY MACHINE BEFORE SHIPPING. Endorsed by 28 experimental farms in Canada and U.S. Write for catalog to

## MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG

I keep acclimatized utility breeds of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens and sell eggs and stock. 30 prizes and medals at Manitoba Poultry Show and Winnipeg Industrial. Also in stock a supply of extra strong Wire Netting for poultry fences, Bone Mills, Grit and Shell Crushers, Caponizing Instruments, Leg Bands, Poultry Punches, Lice Exterminator and all poultry supplies.

## Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

34 PRIZES

Were awarded my stock at Manitoba

Poultry Show, February, 1902.

I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. Eggs for hatching from the above pens, \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26. My stock was pronounced by Judge Holden to be the finest he ever saw. A few more choice birds for sale.

Address—

GEORGE WOOD,

Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

VIRDEN DUCK YARDS

## MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

## Des Moines Incubator,

The BEST and the CHEAPEST

Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.

Poulter's Guide, new edition, 15c. per mail.

O. ROLLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal

Sole Agent for Canada.

## THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN

We have a fine pen of PARTRIDGE COCHINS—A SNAP.

Having sold the male birds of all our breeding pens, we will start the season of 1902 with all imported stock. Kindly reserve your orders until you hear from the Hub. Watch our other ads. for Eggs.

Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

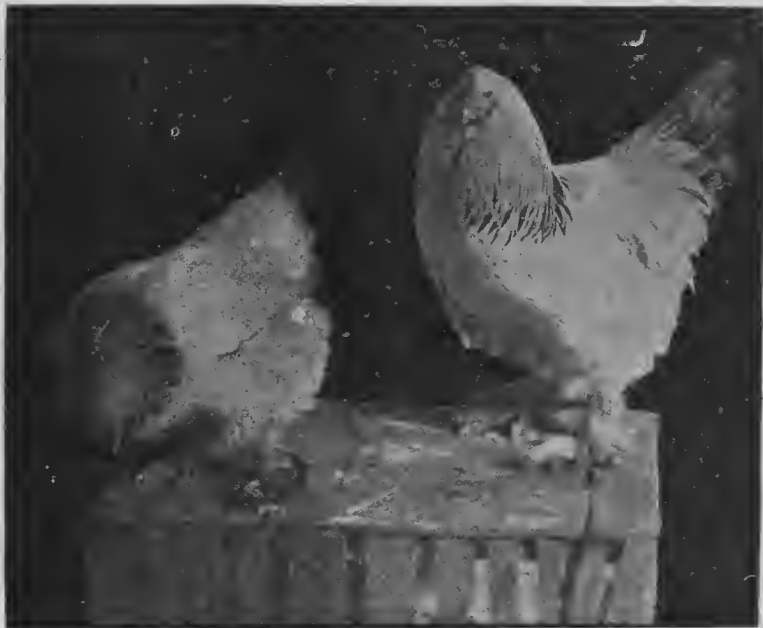
Respectfully,

T. W. BRADY, - Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

## G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckling Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.



LIGHT BRAHMAS, SHOWN BY J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM, VIRDEN, MAN.

First prize Cockerel and Hen at the Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902.

a vigorous cockerel. Five other hens assisted in the hatching. He set eight hens, one hatching two broods. Altogether they hatched during April and May about 90 chicks. However, he had some losses, principally from wet, but when he began to sell in September he had 76 young birds of good quality.

For the benefit of beginners, or those who have not been so successful as my friend, I will outline my method of handling setters. To economise space, my laying nests are 16 inches above the dirt floor of the poultry house (in this dry climate this is a very satisfactory floor), below the laying nests I make the nests for the setting hens. First scoop out a flat bottomed hole about two inches deep and nine inches in diameter. Over this place a bottomless box with a sliding front. Pack the earth into the corners of the box so that there will be no danger of the eggs rolling out. Cover the bottom lightly with clean hay or straw and the nest is complete.

Medium sized hens make the best setters the heavier ones being more likely to break the eggs, especially is this true in the spring, when the shells are thin. But usually you have no choice, so as soon as a hen becomes thoroughly well broody, take her at night from her nest, dust her well

incubators and the results will be quite as good—generally better. Such care pays and if you are not prepared to give it, you had better let someone else hatch the chickens, or prepare for disappointment.

A very pleasant incident, which happened during the Manitoba Poultry Exhibition, was the presentation of a beautiful clock to the retiring president, A. B. Stovel, by the members of the association as a token of esteem and to testify in a slight manner to his untiring energy and devotion. Mr. Stovel was completely surprised, but responded in a neat and happy speech, promising to do his utmost in the future, should his services again be similarly required.

## "VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE  
(Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs.

Simple—Effective—Durable

No springs—Eggs

cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them

safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer

for it or write to L. F. Morin, Inventor, Mfr.,

10 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.





## Breeding and Handling Brown Leghorns.

By Amos Williams, Winnipeg.

Notwithstanding my twelve years' experience as a breeder and an exhibitor of this valuable class of poultry, I have to admit my inability to express myself in as intelligent a manner as I would like to do. However, I will endeavor to make known to you my experiences as a breeder of Brown Leghorns.

Many of you are aware that quite a number of the breeders of parti-colored fowls adopt the double mating system. I have never had any experience in that line with my own birds, yet I think you must admit that my plan of single mating has been fairly successful, judging from the prizes I have won in the past. I am free to say that good results may be derived from both.

When I select my birds for breeding I do so by selecting a male, cock or cockerel, as the case may be, as near to the standard requirements as possible. Then I select my hens (not pullets). Those that I mate for cockerels have as small a comb as I can possibly get, with good shape and texture, or as smooth as I can procure. If the male bird is very dark I get females not so dark in plumage, with good white ear lobes, that is to say, if the male bird is free from white in the face, with good length of leg (the yellow the better), with long bodies and a nice concave sweep on back.

If mating for females, I select those hens that have combs well turned over on either side, with good serrations and also perfectly smooth. The color of breast should be much lighter than those selected for breeding cockerels, and the under color on the back must not be so dark. In every other particular I select females for both pens alike. If your male bird is light in the hackle, select your females for cockerel purposes with a good stripe in hackle and vice versa. Counteract in every way that which you do not need in male or female, in other words, use common sense.

From this system I have secured as good birds as any one could wish to have. Double mating necessitates greater facilities in the way of handling, which, of course, gives more labor. Exhibition birds must have the best of attention, and if kept in coops should be taken out occasionally. It will accustom them to the judge, they will be much more easily handled and less liable to break or damage their feathers. I seldom wash my birds, but sponge with warm water—very hot water affects the glossiness of the plumage. I often oil or grease the legs, as it keeps them clean and renders them less liable to fade in color. Their combs and faces look much brighter if washed with rum or whisky. Violet powder is good to bring out the pure white of the ear lobes. Birds that have white plumage should never be washed in hot water. A little blue, and a few drops of ammonia, or borax, is an excellent preparation for cleaning and beautifying their appearance.

## How to Fail in the Poultry Business.

By P. Kahler, Moline, Man.

There are many persons who have started to raise poultry, and at the end of the first, second or third year have become tired of the business and quit it in disgust. In every such case the whole trouble is in the make-up of the individual and not with the business. If any reader of this article who has been a loser in the poultry business, whether in raising fowls for market or for breeding exhibition stock, will state his case, I can refer him to men in the same business who are to-day making money by raising poultry.

For the last few years I have given

this matter some attention in order to decide in my mind what are the stumbling blocks over which these men fall. I will name a few of them and give some hints which will aid the beginner in commencing and carrying on the business until he has gained a firm footing.

The first step taken by the man who fails, after he has decided to launch out in the poultry business, is to purchase eggs from pure-bred fowls, or the fowls themselves, of the variety he most admires, feeling confident that from these his start in the business will be well established. He feels sure that at the end of the first season, or of the second, certainly, he will stand on the top of the ladder, side by side with men who have been breeding his favorite fowls for years and are known the world over and that all his extra fowls and eggs will find a ready market at enormous prices.

He notifies a score of breeders that he is now ready for business and will be pleased to receive by return mail their very lowest prices for their very best pure-bred stock and eggs from the same. The price lists are received, and without having posted himself as to who has the best fowls of the breed he desires to purchase, he orders fowls or eggs from the man who offers the greatest inducements in quantity. With him quantity is the thing (not quality).

To his mind the cheap ones are possibly as good as the dear ones, and if they are not, who can tell the difference from the eggs. The fowls are received, placed in the old hen house, which has not been cleaned out for a year, receive plenty of food and good care until they become an old story, and from that hour are neglected. Hens are set, but the lice drive them from their nests. Mention lice to him and he is thunderstruck. He never saw a louse on one of his hens. State the fact that lice killed his favorite hen and he will not only deny it in the strongest terms, but you will see that he is already weakening in his good opinion of his favorite stock.

With his stock for a foundation, our would-be fancier advertises eggs from prize-winning stock, and sells only to receive condemnation from the buyer for the motley lot of chicks raised from the eggs. Unknown to our fancier, his fowls had been crossed with his neighbor's barn-yard fowls, and his own chicks are now of all colors, and he remembers the breeder of whom he made his purchase as a knave, the fowls as a worthless breed, and the poultry business as a failure, little thinking that there is no-one to blame but himself and that by proper management, a little thought and care on his part, the losses could have been turned to profit.

If one is in the "hen job" to win, he should set his stakes ten years ahead and be satisfied if he pays expenses the first three years, and happy if he makes profits the three years following. By that time he will have learned to stand alone and will progress thereafter. When you have learned to breed well you have yet to learn to sell well.

## Ranging of Fowls.

There are no other conditions under which poultry can be raised with so great economy as on the farms of the country, where there is unlimited range, an exhaustless supply of insects and worms, and an abundance of seeds and grains going to waste which poultry alone can utilize. Under such circumstances fowls take care of themselves so well and are so energetic in seeking their food that they are either forgotten or allowed to shift for themselves when they really need attention and assistance, or they are regarded as a nuisance because they sometimes do a little damage. When fenced away from the gardens and flower beds, fowls do little damage and cause scarcely any annoyance on a farm. On the other hand, they do an immense amount of good by the destruction of injurious insects, larvae and worms.

# CYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



WARRANTED TO LAST TEN YEARS WITHOUT REPAIRS.

SELF VENTILATING

SELF REGULATING

Produces Larger and Stronger Chicks than any other Incubator on the Market.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE J. H. ASHDOWN HARDWARE CO.

LIMITED,

M. MAW, Special Agent.

WINNIPEG.

## LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS

FOR \$2.00 I will send you 13 eggs from some of the best Light Brahmas in the Province. My breeding pens contain only birds of the finest breeding and merit.

S. G. NEWALL,

64 Alexandria St., - WINNIPEG

## White Plymouth Rocks

At the recent Winnipeg Poultry Show I entered only four birds and

Cock won first place and at the Toronto Show last winter as a cockerel won first place, scoring 94½ points.

Pullet won first place at the recent Winnipeg Show, also. I am adding to these at prize-winning hen at Toronto, London and Guelph, and also a few of the highest scoring pullets to be had in America.

EGGS FOR SALE AND ALSO A FEW GOOD COCKERELS.

## BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS, Brandon, Man.

## EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, Black Langshans, \$2.00 PER SETTING. First prize Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, Barred Rock pen; special for best pen; special for B. R. cockerel, Kingscore, 92½ points, head of pen, Holden judge. Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD, 457 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

## BANNER POULTRY YARDS.

Eggs for hatching from imported stock of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Barred and White Rocks, B. Javas, Partridge Cochins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Bearded Golden Polish, \$2.00 for 13 eggs, \$3.00 for 26. Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$2.00 for 11 eggs, \$3.00 for 22.

R. B. PRESTON, Pilot Mound, Man.

## SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS

Can supply eggs from a fine pen of this handsome and popular English breed. Price \$2 for 13 eggs.

## SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs from my well known strain, Pen No. 1, headed by 2nd prize cock, M. P. A., \$2 for 13 eggs. Pen No. 2, \$1 for 13 eggs. Orders booked now for April delivery.

W. A. PETTIT, Acme Poultry Yards, Corydon Ave., Winnipeg.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

## Little Better than the Best.

Buff Wyandottes & Cornish Indian Games, prize-winners. Eggs, \$2 per 13, \$5 per 36. Address E. FORTIER, 72 Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg, Man.

## CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

(Exclusively). The utility kind. Six cockerels, 4½ months, dressed 30 lbs. The fancy kind. Lethbridge, 1901. All firsts of Rocks, 1st breeding pen (6 pens).

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. W. A. HAMILTON, Lethbridge, Alta.

## Incubators! Incubators!

Over 500 first premiums have been awarded our firm at the principal shows in the world. Write for prices.

BLACK BROS., Sole Agents, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## LUCKNOW POULTRY YARDS

Have won over 1,200 prizes during the past six years at the leading shows. Our matings this season will undoubtedly produce a large percentage of winners, and if you are after quality try our L. Brahmas, Buff and White Cochins, Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Silver L. Wyandottes, Red Caps, Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, White and Buff Leghorns, Golden Seabright and Pyle Game Bantams. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin and Rouen Ducks, \$1 per 11. We have an exceptionally strong pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns at \$1 per 13. We guarantee satisfactory hatches regardless of distance expressed. Further information, address—LYONS BROS., Lucknow, Ont.

## MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS

Having purchased from Chas. Midwinter his entire stock of celebrated half-wild M. B. Turkeys, we are prepared to offer the public a limited number of eggs at 30c. per egg.

WALKER BROS., Lillyfield, Man.

## Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID, 293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## Eggs! Butter! Poultry!

Handled on commission from farmers only. Write for particulars.

R. DOLBEAR, 1238 Main St., Winnipeg.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

### Obtaining Good Hatches.

Poultrymen have often complained that one of the disadvantageous features attaching to winter laying has been the difficulty to secure strong chicks and a good proportion of hatches from the eggs laid by the hens during the early spring months. This difficulty arises through the low vitality induced in the hen, and may be looked for unless care has been taken to keep the layers in a bright condition. Farmers do not generally experience much trouble along this line as the hens do not, with the treatment given them on most of our western farms, commence to lay until pretty well on in the season. In some cases, however, this difficulty may assert itself. The following letter from a poultryman is also well worth reading in his connection:—

The winter will in the near future add another season to the past, and in a few days or weeks the poultry breeders of this great country will be waiting in expectation of seeing the coming crop of chickens, whether it will be one or more to a 90 per cent. hatch.

The writer has in the several seasons past noticed some of the drawbacks in obtaining good hatches. When the breeding pens have been mated carefully by allowing only the most vigorous specimens in the pens, breeders often fail to obtain satisfactory hatches in the early months, but later it seems that about all the eggs that are set hatch a fine percentage.

What is the cause of the early eggs hatching so poorly? I believe it lies in the fact that the breeding stock does not have green food in the early months to give the germ the much needed strength to germinate and subsequently break the egg shell. All poultrymen have noticed how much better the eggs hatch in May, when nature has provided in the runs a supply of young and tender grass, of which the breeding stock eat in great quantities. They will drop all other food to obtain this green stuff, which nature craves. It seems that this is the vital thing which gives the germ the required strength and results in large hatches. Of course outside exercise and pure air have an influence on the breeding stock, creating a good appetite and enabling the fowls to obtain much needed exercise after a long season in winter quarters.

I think it possible to obtain better hatches in the early spring if we could get nearer to nature's ways in these months. No doubt feeding plenty of good cabbage or some suitable substitute helps out very much.

About one-third of the weight of the egg is solid nutriment.

For soft shelled eggs put the hens to work scratching.

Feeding the table scraps is good for egg production.

A vigorous male is half the breeding pen.

Do not expect to raise fowls and lice at the same time.

Farmers should plan now for the introduction of a little improved blood into the flock. Just as surely as it pays to get above mongrel lines in matters of live stock breeding, so does it pay to have the poultry well bred. It is not necessary that fancy breeding be gone into, but each farmer should choose some hardy, useful breed and by occasional infusions of some really good blood of that breed, he should be able to secure the benefit of the advantageous features attaching to that strain. Neglect to improve means degeneracy.

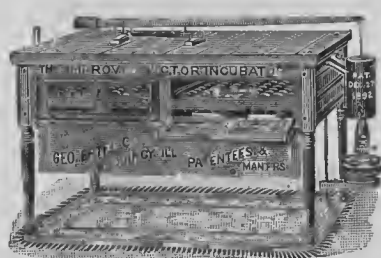
## Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE, P.O.,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leg-horns, Houdans, B. B. R. Game Bantams: Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale.  
Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pekin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22.  
White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each.  
No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walker Bros.  
A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

## IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATORS

The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

No. 0 Victor, 50 eggs, 75 lbs.	.. \$20.00
No. 5 Victor, 100 eggs, 125 lbs.	.. 27.50
No. 6 Victor, 200 eggs, 200 lbs.	.. 32.50
No. 10 Victor, 300 eggs, 225 lbs.	.. 40.00
No. 12 Victor, 400 eggs, 350 lbs.	.. 55.00
Hatching Wonder, 50 eggs	.. 10.00
Hatching Wonder, 100 eggs	.. 15.00
Hatching Wonder, 200 eggs	.. 25.00

First prize and medal, Winnipeg Industrial, on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry supplies.

I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies. Write for price list.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Give the fowls a chance to scratch and wallow.

Always set hens in the evening rather than by daylight.

Do not make the mistake of spoiling a mating by trying to save a dollar or two in the cost of a male. It is better to pay a high price for a male than to have a poor one given to you.

There is not much danger of farmers keeping so many fowl that there will be no market for the product. Eggs can be used in so many different ways and are such a staple and popular form of food, that we may expect the demand to develop in proportion to the care and intelligence with which the market is supplied.

Poultry-keeping pays better than any other money-making occupation that comes within reach of women on the farm. There are some women in this country who are supporting themselves from poultry-keeping. What one has done, more can do if they will. There is no reason why they cannot make it a pleasant and profitable pursuit.

During the week of the annual poultry show the question was raised before the executive as to the disposition at last year's exhibition of The Nor-West Farmer cup. After considering all the evidence submitted, it was moved by Thos. Chambers, seconded by J. W. Higginbotham, that the action be changed and award made to Chas. Midwinter, and that the ex-president, A. B. Stovel, be empowered to purchase for the association a suitable accompanying prize. Carried.

## SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY



And Family Almanac for 1902. 160 pages 124 engravings; the finest work of its kind ever published. Gives recipes for making condition powders, remedies for all diseases of fowls, plans and diagrams for building poultry houses, tells you how to raise chickens profitably; gives description with illustrations of 48 leading varieties of pure bred fowls, also

## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

and poultry supplies at lowest prices. It is an encyclopedia of chicken information, worth many times its cost to anyone interested in poultry. You positively cannot afford to be without it. Sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 15 cents. Address,

C. C. Shoemaker, Box 80, Freeport, Ill.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.  
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

A STARTER FOR SPRING

START RIGHT now by ordering your eggs for hatching from me at \$2.00 per setting, delivery after April 1st. VICTORIOUS again at Winnipeg, Feb. 17th to 21st (see reports). Cock, hen and pullet only cut 2 of a point on shape. Two yearling cocks for sale, \$4.00 each. Also 20 females. Prices on application.

The Rosburn cheese factory is to be converted into a butter factory and operations started as soon as possible. The building has been idle for some years.



THE CHATHAM FANNING MILL

## Highest Award

Bronze Medal for superior excellence for Fanning Mill with Bagging Attachment awarded at the

PAN-AMERICAN, BUFFALO, N.Y.

—to—

The M. CAMPBELL FANNING MILL CO., of Chatham (Limited.)

WM. ATWELL, Western Manager, Brandon.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

The analysis of eggs shows them to contain albumen, margarine, oleine, vitelline, phosphates, sulphates, and other ingredients in definite proportions. An exchange claims that "To make hens lay in quantity and with economy, it is necessary to feed these constituents in exact proportions and in a form easily assimilated." If that is true, not one person in five hundred can raise eggs successfully. It is safe to say that no one ever did or ever will feed hens according to the above dictum.

Oh, many a shaft, at random sent,  
Finds mark the archer little meant!  
And many a word, at random spoken,  
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.  
—Scott.

## ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

### ALLAN LINE.

Parisian..... From St. John March 29  
Parisian..... From Halifax March 31

### BEAVER LINE.

Lake Superior..... From St. John April 4  
Lake Ontario..... April 18

### DOMINION LINE.

New England..... From Boston April 12  
California..... April 12

### WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic..... From New York March 26  
Oceanic..... April 2

### CUNARD LINE.

Campania..... From New York March 29  
Umbria..... April 5  
Ulltonia..... From Boston March 29  
Ivernia..... April 4

### AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia..... From New York March 26  
St. Paul..... April 2

### RED STAR LINE.

Haverford..... From New York March 26  
Friesland..... April 2

### ANCHOR LINE.

Furnessia..... From New York March 29  
Astoria..... April 12

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European Continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or to W. P. F. CUMMINGS, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.  
RATES—Cabin \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$26.50, \$28 and upwards.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

## THERE'S NOTHING HANDSOMER

Woodwork is costly and mural decorations far beyond the average purse.

## Pedlar Metal Ceilings

are both economical and artistic.

For churches, halls and other places of public gathering they are indispensable. Easily put up, possess excellent acoustic powers, and are attractive to the most critical eye.

They answer far better than any other form of interior decoration.

They are practically indestructible. Complete catalogue will be sent on request.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Eastern Branch: 22 Victoria Square, Montreal.



## KLONDIKE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS ARE THE BEST

THE F. O. MABER CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Western Canada.

Latest Improvements. Strongest Guarantee. Easily Operated. Write for free Catalogue, which contains much valuable information. Address Klondike Incubator Co., Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa





**CANADIANS APPRECIATE CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

Berkeley, Ont., Nov. 26, 1901.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:  
I have been selling Gombault's Caustic Balsam for a number of years and it is giving my customers the best of satisfaction. I have also used it myself on different ailments with the best of results. Too much cannot be said in its favor. W. T. PRICE.

**A GOOD INCUBATOR.**

During no sixty days in the history of the country will as many incubators be placed in operation as during March and April, 1902. The reason therefor is obvious. The past, present and prospective future high price of poultry and eggs makes their market more and more desirable, as is evidenced by the fact that in many states the poultry product far exceeds that of any other. Eggs are too high-priced to be wasted, and hence it behooves those who intend raising chickens this season to purchase an incubator that will hatch the largest percentage of eggs. The best poultry raisers in the country assert that the one giving the best results is the Klondike. With its nicely-adjusted automatic regulator, its absolutely perfect radiation and ventilation and its unapproachable moisture system, the Klondike company is justifiable in guaranteeing perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Read their advertisement in another column, and in writing for catalogue kindly mention this paper. The F. O. Maber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, are agents for Western Canada.

**ABOUT CLIPPING HORSES.**

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines, send us the following paragraph from The Horse Review, about clipping horses:—

A correspondent wishes to know the advantages to be derived from clipping horses. We depart from our rule of answering questions in our pages, just this once, as the subject is of interest to all our friends.

First—The natural process of moulting or shedding the hair is a draft on the vitality of the animal. The appetite is diminished, and with a work or pleasure horse exertion is irksome during the period. Clipping, or artificial removal of the hair, accomplishes in a very short space of time what nature requires much more time to do. In other words, nature is anticipated in her work and the animal's system is saved a call upon it.

Second—A clipped horse is less liable to take cold than a long-coated horse, because the evaporation of perspiration is more rapid. A "hot" horse will cool out quicker with a short coat. Every groom is aware of this fact.

Third—A clipped horse requires less fuel (food) to maintain bodily heat than the long-coated horse; therefore clipping as a matter of economy should be generally practised.

Fourth—A clipped horse looks cleaner, acts more sprightly and keeps in better health. Horses intended for the sale or show ring should be clipped at least two weeks before the event. There will be a marked improvement in weight and appearance, with manifest advantage to the owner's pocket book.

These points about cover the ground. We add that clipping machines are so cheap that all horse owners can afford to have one.

"Farmer Brightou," Fairfield, Iowa, advertises, in our columns, his famous "Swine V. Stock Marker and Calf Dehorner." It prevents swine rooting. It also marks effectually cattle and sheep as well as hogs. It is unsurpassed as a calf dehorner. For particulars write to address above.

Too late for this issue we have received a change of advertisement from Whaley, Royce & Co., Ltd. They announce removal to the Wyatt block, No. 356 Main St., where they have larger premises and are able to display their stock to better advantage. The H. B. Marcy Co. is in the same store.

The annual general meeting of the Manitoba Assurance Company was held at the company's office in Winnipeg on Feb. 13th. The president, the Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, K.C., in the chair. The president, in moving the adoption of the report, pointed out that the past year had shown a very satisfactory business. The old board, consisting of the Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, K.C.; J. T. Gordon, M.P.P.; D. B. Hanna, W. J. Tupper, H. S. Crotty, J. A. Thompson and H. H. Beck, were re-elected. A vote of thanks was tendered the managing director, officers and country representatives. A dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital was declared. The new board met immediately after, when the Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, K.C., was re-elected president; J. T. Gordon, vice-president; and H. H. Beck, managing director.

**BLACKLEGINE.**

With the opening of spring the usual danger from blackleg arises, though the disease has entirely lost its terrors to the stock raisers since the Pasteur Vaccine Company introduced vaccination in the spring of 1895, or over seven years ago. The success of vaccination when the Pasteur Vaccine is used is too well known nowadays to need any comment. No doubt some stock raisers used to hesitate about vaccinating on account of the trouble and expense in connection with the old powder vaccine with the syringe outfit. However this was entirely removed by the introduction some years ago of Pasteur Company's "Blacklegine," which is simply the Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine in a form ready for use as sold. The only instrument required with this method is a special needle furnished with a handle, which only costs 50 cents, and as each dose is separate there is no waste. Blacklegine and the blacklegine outfit render vaccination cheaper, simpler and more effective than ever. Blacklegine is furnished in single treatment for ordinary stock and in double treatment for choice stock. The Pasteur Vaccine Company is not only the pioneer for live stock vaccination, but has also kept abreast of the times by the improvements that it has introduced.

# PING PONG

## or TABLE TENNIS.

Played on an ordinary Dining Room Table.

Complete Sets, with Double Head Racquets, at \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.75 per set.

Spalding's Single Vellum Head Racquets, \$3.50 per set.

Spalding's Special Sets, with New Wood Bats, at \$4.50 and \$6.00.

## The Hingston Smith Arms Co.,

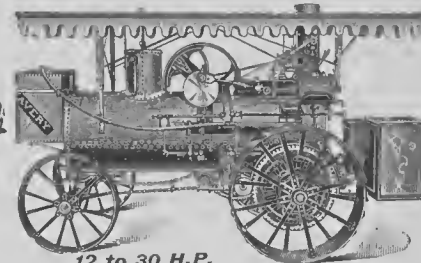
Winnipeg, - - Man.

## THE "YELLOW FELLOWS"



Most Practical, Modern and Thoroughly Up-to-Date Threshers in the World

28x42 to 42x



12 to 30 H.P.

GRAND FORKS, N.D., Nov. 26, 1901.  
Avery Mfg. Company.  
Gentlemen,—The 30 h.p. Engine and 42x64 Separator purchased from you this last season has proved a perfect success, and I have paid with pleasure the balance due you before it was due. The separator is the strongest constructed and most durable machine I have ever seen in the field, and the 30 h.p. simple engine with fire box proved a complete success.  
I am, very truly, C. H. MCMANN.

**DON'T THEY LOOK BUSINESS LIKE?** BURNS COAL WOOD OR STRAW ECONOMICALLY  
*Our Machines Always do the Work and Get the Business and Hold it.*

In the last five years we have made more useful improvements beneficial to threshermen than all our competitors combined. We want every thresherman to have our handsome free catalogue.

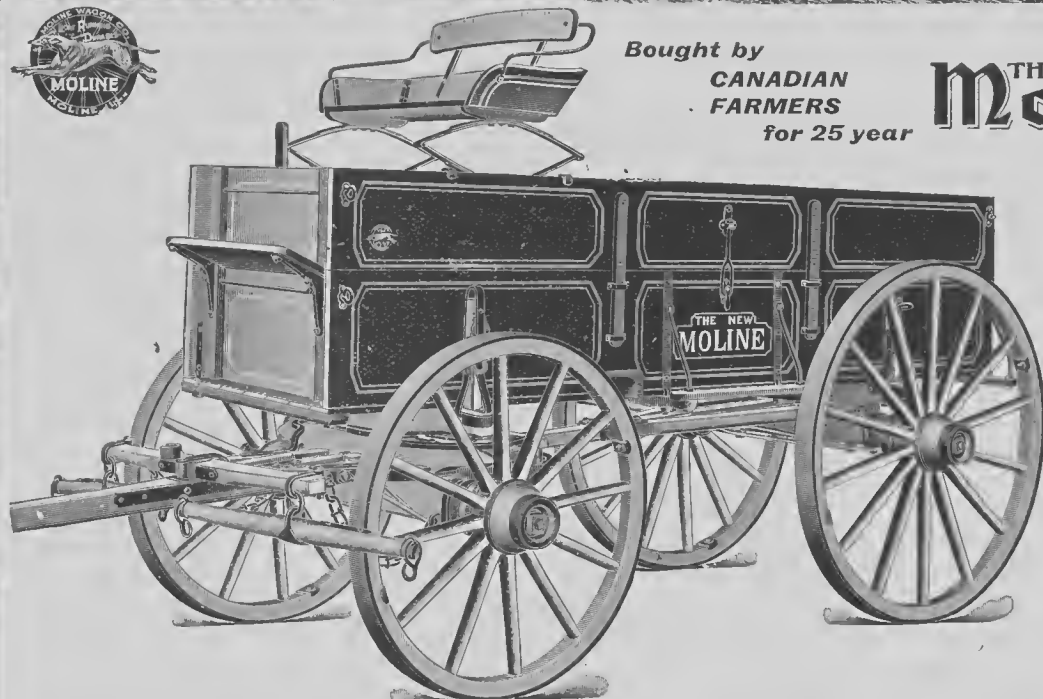
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686 IOWA ST., PEORIA, ILL., U.S.A.

WE HAVE MACHINES AND PLENTY REPAIRS AT GRAND FORKS, N. D. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Bought by  
**CANADIAN FARMERS**  
for 25 year

**THE NEW Moline**



### THE MATERIAL

The same good, solid stuff as seed in the olden times.

### THE CONSTRUCTION

Highest perfection attainable by scientific knowledge and the aid of latest improved machinery, and embodying the greatest number and most valuable

IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1902.

**The Fairchild Co., Ltd., General Agents, Winnipeg.**

# Grain Elevators.

Get our prices before closing a deal for complete outfits of Machinery for Elevators.

The **Stuart - Arbuthnot Machinery Co., Winnipeg.**

When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS

# EPPE'S COCOA

Prepared from the finest selected Cocoa, and distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Sold in quarter-pound tins labelled JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

# EPPE'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 20, 1902.



## HORSE SICKNESS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The loss of horses throughout the Territories during the past season has been very heavy. Report after report has reached us, especially from Northern Alberta, of farmers suffering very severe losses. The cause of death seems to be somewhat of a mystery and farmers are feeling very uneasy about it. The past two exceedingly wet seasons seem to have something to do with the trouble.

So far as we have been able to size up the situation, the trouble seems to be of a malarial nature. Some years ago the Manitoba Government spent a small sum of money in investigating what is commonly called "swamp fever" in horses. These investigations showed that it was of a malarial nature, but the Government refused to continue the grant any longer and experiments had to be suspended just at a time when results were naturally looked for.

Seeing that we now have a new Dominion Chief Veterinarian, who is to devote his whole time to the country, we would urge upon him the propriety of detailing a competent man for this work. Let him visit the districts that have suffered severely and stay with the work until he has arrived at some definite result. We commend this work to Dr. Rutherford, knowing it will be greatly appreciated, not only by farmers in Alberta, but all over the Territories and Manitoba as well.

## THE TERRITORIAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT.

It is now somewhere about 15 years since The Nor'-West Farmer, speaking editorially, said—"If in Manitoba there was a central hail insurance fund of a few cents per acre it would pay all the losses in the Province." A little later we wrote—"Let a legislative measure be adopted giving power to the Department of Agriculture to assess over all the grain crop of the Province at a moderate rate per acre, payable to a central fund, with provision that the actual loss shall be valued by two competent assessors, out of a township adjacent to that in which the loss occurred and the amount be advertised in some simple way immediately afterwards so that the risk of over valuation may have some check put upon it. If no valid objection is taken it would then be in order at the end of the season to pay the losers, say three-fourths of the actual loss. Some such scheme will have to be tried some day, the sooner the better."

There was a good deal of live brain round Virden about that date and, after free discussion by the local agricultural society, the first hail insurance act was put through the local legislature, at the instance of D. McLean, then member for Virden. But farmers had not yet been sufficiently scared by severe hail losses to properly appreciate it and, of course, nobody pushed it because the men who had never been hailed out were rather more numerous than those who had been hard hit. We have seen a good deal since then along the line of hail insurance. Neepawa had a pretty live show of what hail could do and had, of course, a very stirring revival of interest in remedial action. In 1897 bills for government insurance were introduced by Messrs. Jas. Riddell and W. F. Sirett, but even with such capable support they came to grief. The Provincial Mutual, started in 1890, did, all things considered, substantial service, but we are all richly endowed with the faculty of kicking in this new west, and all the good is forgotten when some trifling defect crops up. Of course, when some audacious foreign adventurer comes in to fool and plunder us we somehow fall weak in our critical faculty and jump at the bait he lays out for us. That is about the situation to-day in Manitoba and the capable, honest men who have been struggling to make mutual insurance a benefit to the country at large are in a worse quandary than they ever were before. Just now it looks as if Manitoba must take up a government scheme of hail insurance or go back to where we were in 1886 and let every man stand or fall by his own unaided and unshared risks.

We have thus briefly reviewed the history of western hail insurance to show how courageous the Government of the Territories was when it undertook to pass into law a simple tentative measure of general hail insurance. This ordinance was passed by the government at the request of many of the agricultural societies for such a measure, and they have done their best to frame a scheme that would be simple, cheap, easily operative, and equitable to all parties interested. Of course we would not be true to our antecedents if we did not show our critical skill by picking flaws in it. That was bargained for by the framers of this measure. But though they have, as a matter of course, failed to elicit universal approval, The Farmer wants to give them credit for the courage they have shown in launching their scheme, and to bespeak for it general and prompt acceptance. If we are to wait for a hail insurance measure till some genius hits on a plan that will please everybody, most of us will be out of reach of hail storms.

Another set who don't see much to object to in the new law will sagaciously resolve to see how it works before they lend it a lift. They could not take a more certain way to kill it. If the farmers of the Territories honestly desire to give this measure a fair trial, we say to every man of them, "try it yourself this season." The Government has no end to serve in this case except to carry out the desires of the people in the best way they know. Difficulties may arise. There may be severe losses, and consequent heart burnings. But the wider the foundation the less will be the risk that it can be overturned.

Elsewhere in this issue we give a synopsis of the ordinance. Read it. Get a copy from your postmaster and study it, then do not forget to send in your application. If loyally supported there is not likely to be any further call in the way of assessment with an ordinary year for hail. If not well supported and the loss by hail is heavy, the full amount of the second call for 10 cents an acre may be wanted. If the farmers, after having asked for a measure of hail insurance, fail to support that which is provided, the Government will drop it, and the farmers of the Territories will be back where those of Manitoba are. Better accept the guarantee of the ordinance

to pay even a small amount and get it than a bigger promise and get nothing.

The Nor'-West Farmer has all along stood for a simple measure of Government hail insurance and therefore gives this ordinance a hearty support on its merits. A trial will prove its workableness and we feel sure that if the rate of assessment can be lowered, or the amount of insurance increased, the Government will do so as fast as experience proves that it can be done. Meantime it is up to the farmers of the Territories to loyally support this measure because they asked for it.

## A HELPING HAND.

There was a large influx of new settlers to the country last year and there will be a very much larger immigration this year. The great majority of these new settlers are unfamiliar with the best methods of carrying on farm work on our prairie soils, therefore, we would like every reader to do his part in helping these people by letting them see The Nor'-West Farmer and explaining to them the value such a paper will be to them in their efforts to establish a home in this new country. We will be pleased to send sample copies to new settlers if some reader will take the trouble to send us names and addresses.

Any present subscriber sending in three new subscribers and \$1 each for one year's subscription will be allowed an advance in subscription for one year. In doing this you will help your neighbor as well as help yourself and us.

## ARBOR DAY.

An order-in-council has been passed by the Manitoba Government setting apart Friday, May 9th, as Arbor Day and a general public holiday. Year by year this day is growing in importance in the West and increasing attention is being paid to tree planting. We hope the day will be well observed and suggest that plans be started at once for planting trees and shrubs about the grounds around the house and otherwise beautifying our farm homes as well as our towns.

—The "All Red Route" is the name Australians give to the route through Canada to England from Australia. It is growing more popular every year.

—We are going to see the biggest immigration in the history of our country this year; a heavy stream of settlers is now pouring into the country months earlier than they ever came before. Already 3,000 have passed in over the Soo line and many thousands more are to follow.

—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has called the attention of those municipalities that have neglected to appoint their noxious weed inspectors that the Act calls for the notice of their appointment to reach the Department by April 1st. Appointments made after this will be illegal and could be upset should a case at law arise.

—The U. S. Senate recently passed a bill for \$8,000 for J. J. Legare, Willow Bunch, Assa. This is in payment for supplies given to the famous Sitting Bull and his warriors when they fled to Canada after the massacre of General Custer's command, and for valuable services rendered in inducing Sitting Bull to return. This was in 1877 and it has taken all these years to obtain a recognition of the claim made by Legare. He kept store and simply had to supply the Indians or be robbed. As the Indians were the wards of Uncle Sam he had a right to foot these expenses when they crossed the

line. It shouldn't have taken him so many years to reach this conclusion.

—The manufacturers of Canada feel that there is a tendency on the part of Canadians to discriminate against Canadian made goods in favor of American. At a recent meeting of some of the members of the Manufacturers' Association it was decided to undertake to educate the public to a more generous appreciation of the results of Canadian industry. At another meeting it was decided to set aside a considerable fund for this purpose. Both the platform and the press will be used and a special effort will be made to reach the agricultural classes, as the manufacturers are convinced that they and the farmers have mutual interests at stake—the prosperity of the one depends upon the other. This is a good move, but the move that will be most appreciated by farmers is to give them cheaper goods. They cannot see any justice in the manufacturers asking for increased protection and then trying to educate them to use the products of this protection.

"When does a man become a seamstress?"

"When he hems and haws."

"No."

"When he threads his way."

"No."

"When he rips and tears."

"No."

"Give it up."

"Never, if he can help it."

Hold a teaspoon over a candle until it is blackened with soot, and then plunge it into water, when it will at once appear to become coated with polished silver.—Popular Science.

"Build it well, whate'er you do;  
Build it straight, and strong and true;  
Build it clean, and high, and broad;  
Build it for the eye of God."



## Ignorance

Blows out the gas and furnishes the newspapers with a jest and an obituary notice. "Didn't know it was loaded" may be an honest plea, but it never brought a victim back to life. Those who let a cough run on, in ignorance of the danger, find no escape from the consequences when the cough develops into lung trouble.

The best time to kill a snake is in the egg. The best time to cure a cough is when it starts. Ordinarily, a few doses of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure a cough at the beginning. But even when the cough is deep-seated, the lungs bleed and the body is wasted by emaciation, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will in ninety-eight cases out of every hundred effect a perfect and permanent cure.

"My husband had been coughing for years and people frankly told me that he would go into consumption," writes Mrs. John Shireman, of No. 265 25th Place, Chicago, Ill. "He had such terrible coughing spells we not only grew much alarmed but looked for the bursting of a blood vessel or a hemorrhage at most any time. After three days' coughing he was too weak to cross the room. The doctor did him no good. I stated the case to a druggist, who handed me a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. My husband's recovery was remarkable. In three days after he began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery he was up and around, and in two more days he went to work. Two bottles cured him."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



## Pointers for Farmers.

Address Delivered by Angus Mackay, at the Institute Meetings at Fleming and Moosomin.

In his opening remarks Mr. Mackay stated that he was always very pleased to have the opportunity of addressing agricultural meetings and assisting the farmers in any way he could, and regretted that the farmers of the Territories did not generally turn out in larger numbers to institute meetings. He considered that the best way to elicit the most information at such meetings was by the asking of questions. At some meetings the whole time had been devoted to discussion, which had proved a decided success. He thought it was undoubtedly a good idea to make notes of questions and either hand them to the chairman to be read or to retain these notes and ask the questions personally.

The speaker apologised on behalf of Mr. Bulyea for his inability to be present. Mr. Bulyea intended to address all the meetings in this series, but at the last moment found it quite impossible to get away, his time being monopolized by the grain blockade. He has been doing all in his power to relieve the present transportation difficulties, which, doubtless, every farmer will appreciate. The lecturer hardly knew what particular subject would be of most interest, but he would touch on several which he considered of special importance to residents in Eastern Assiniboia at the present time. Of great importance was the production of

HAY.

"I would like to impress upon you," the speaker continued, "the advisability of growing hay, not only for the direct profit to be derived, but for the indirect beneficial effect the growing of this crop has upon the soil. The sooner farmers go into the growing of hay the better for themselves and also for the country.

We have tried every known variety of hay at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, but have only found two varieties which we would recommend farmers to grow. These are brome grass and Western rye grass. The latter is a native of the Territories and does especially well in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

BROME GRASS.

I am aware that there has been a great many failures in the growing of brome grass, chiefly due to lack of experience. We have never had any trouble in growing it, and what can be accomplished at the Experimental Farm can be done just as well elsewhere. In an average for ten years, probably the largest yield would be from rye grass, but the quality is not so good, and, all things considered, the brome is considerably the better grass. As an instance of this, I may mention that the latter is rapidly growing in

importance in the Northern and Central States. It makes a splendid pasture, especially for dairy cattle.

As the brome seed which is produced in the north is much superior to that grown further south, this will have a tendency to keep up the price of seed here. Last year two dealers from St. Paul came to Indian Head and bought up all the brome seed in the district. They failed to procure enough and made arrangements for a further supply from there. The seed retails for about 20c. per lb. as a result of this demand, but if we only depended upon our local market the price would probably not be more than 10c. or 12c. per lb. I would strongly advise the growing of this crop. We find that the best method of obtaining a large yield of brome for the first year is by growing it on summer fallow, but owing to the difficulty which we have to contend against through the seed blowing, I prefer the following plan:—

After the seeding is over in the spring, plow stubble towards the last of May or first of June, then sow, harrow fine and roll. After the crop comes up the mower should be run over it two or three times to prevent plants going to seed. Cattle can be pastured on the field in the fall, but care should be taken not to let the grass be eaten down too close. Sheep and pigs might be turned on it for a short time during the first fall, but if left too long are apt to eat the roots. Brome grass makes growth chiefly in May and June. If the former is a dry month the crop will be light. This grass ripens for hay about the first week in July, but if seed is required the crop should be left standing about three weeks longer. The hay requires from four to six days to cure, according to the weather. It should be well cured or it will get musty. To harvest for seed, cut with the binder in the same manner as you would wheat or oats and thresh with an ordinary threshing machine. The concaves should be opened up a little to prevent the straw from being cut up too much and some of the wind should be shut off. An average crop for the first year will yield from 400 to 600 lbs. of seed to the acre and this will wholesale at about 9c. or 10c. per lb. The parties who sold at Indian Head last year received 9c. One of the great advantages of growing this crop is, that it takes so little time and expense to market it, whereas a much longer time is consumed in marketing a crop of wheat of the same value.

Western rye grass in some respects excels the brome, the principal advantage being that it is much easier to get out of the soil. Brome roots are a little like the roots of the twitch grass, the difference being that the roots of the former grow bunched and very thick, while those of the latter spread considerably. Rye grass makes fair hay if well cured, but the pasture is not relished by cattle as well as brome pasture.

The best method of eradicating brome grass is by breaking and back-setting. Many people object to this process because it is getting back to the original prairie cultivation. It is not, however, so difficult to work brome sod as it is to cultivate virgin prairie. The land having been broken once, is not so solid and a team of horses will break a couple of acres a day and the backsetting is easily done, as the roots will not have penetrated far in two or three years. The breaking should be done about the last of May or the first of June and the back-setting the first week in August.

Clover makes good pasture and hay, but it has not succeeded at the Experimental Farm.

FLAX.

This year a great many Americans are coming into the Territories who will take up flax growing. I have no doubt that this is a money making industry and I would advise farmers to grow this crop in small quantities. There are, however, a couple of points

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

One ounce of Sunlight Soap is worth more than two ounces of impure soap.


REDUCES EXPENSE

\$5,000  
Reward

will be paid by LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, to any person who can prove that this soap contains any form of adulteration, or any injurious chemicals.

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR

5



### A Hundred Fold

harvest. That's what you want. Careful seeding is the first step toward it. The best seeder is the popular

## CAHOON

### BROADCAST SEEDER

It is best because it saves one-third the seed and four-fifths the labor of hand sowing; because it distributes the seed evenly; because anyone can use it and lasts a lifetime. Ask your dealer for it.

Goodell Co., 60 Main St., Antrim, N. H.

which I should like to draw your attention to in this connection. Flax is the worst possible seed for bringing weed seeds into the country and it is said to be very hard on the land. It must be grown on summer fallow, in which case 15 or 18 bushels per acre may be expected, as against 5 to 7 bus. from stubble land. New breaking does not give very good results for two or three years. There is no doubt that the question of flax growing will be a live one for the next few years and there is good money in growing the seed at its present price. The seed can be sown with an ordinary drill and 60 lbs. to the acre should be used. There is no better feed for cattle, especially the beef breeds. About 1 lb. per day makes a large feed.

SPELT OR EMMER.

Considerable interest is being taken in this crop now. In 1900 it did not do well at the Experimental Farm, but last year a yield of 50 bus. to the acre was obtained, although the crop was badly lodged. It makes a splendid food for cattle, but it must be ground. This grain will probably take the place of barley, as the chaff adheres to the kernel, which has a feeding value similar to bran. Spelt makes a good fodder and will probably yield 4 or 5 tons per acre. The barley gauge of an ordinary drill may be used to sow this seed. One to one and one-half bushels of seed should be sown to the acre.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

A subject which receives far too little attention and one of great importance to the farmer is that of a good vegetable garden. Nothing is more neglected on the farm and yet no one is in as good a position to have a splendid garden, with as little cost, as the farmer. One of the essentials to successful gardening in the Territories is the securing of a windbreak. This can be obtained by the erection of a board fence or by a hedge, of which the former is the most expensive, and the latter the slower and cheaper method. It is a great mistake to think that tree growing is an expensive operation. It is not at all necessary to have a wide strip occupied by trees in order to procure a good windbreak, in fact, the single row is the best. The trees should be planted two or three feet apart and should be cultivated on each side. The garden should be twice as large as is required for crop in one year, so as to allow for the summer fallowing of the other half. This will give excellent results and greatly reduce the cost of keeping down the weeds. The maple and the Russian poplar are the best trees for outside hedges or wind breaks, and the caragana and lilac are best for inside hedges. There are no

reasons why farmers should not have a live hedge around their gardens in the course of five or six years, and, having secured the protection these hedges afford, there will be no difficulty in growing the ordinary vegetables and greatly increasing the home comforts of the farm. Summer fallowing is the best method of preparing the soil for the growing of trees. It is essential that the first plowing should be quite deep. Where windbreaks are being planted to protect buildings the same should be at least 100 feet from the buildings.

Mr. Mackay's lecture was thoroughly appreciated by those present, and considerable discussion ensued, which was encouraged by the ever-courteous replies of the speaker.

The officers of the South Brandon Agricultural Society are:—President, Alex. Naismith; vice-presidents, R. B. Fawcett and Jas. Elliott. Directors—F. O. Fower, M.P.P., J. E. Green, Chas. Leachman, Wm. Patterson, W. Esley, Rathwell, and J. N. Henderson. Secretary-treasurer—W. T. Johnston, Representative to Western Fair Board—J. E. Green. Auditor—T. W. Seely. The society intend holding their annual fair at Wawanesa on Thursday, July 17th, 1902. A very successful meeting was held on Monday, March 10th, the speakers being S. A. Bedford and R. G. Rooney. There were between 60 and 70 present and the audience was delighted with the able addresses and the interesting discussion which followed.

Fraser Tims, the secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade, wants our readers to know that a local horticulturist has tested seven samples taken at random from a bin containing 50,000 bushels and he reports an average of 83½ per cent. of germination. One sample only made 64 per cent., but all the rest went above 80, one making 96. This looks a very satisfactory test, but there are qualifying circumstances to be taken into account. Experience has shown that, for one thing, the outside of a heap or bin may be all right, while the heart is heated, and the grain quite unfit for seed. Last year seed oats from Edmonton which tested in a greenhouse 64 good and 16 weak out of 100, when sown near Winnipeg made a bad failure in the field. Some of these oats may be as represented, but they are too dear to be taken on chance, after the general experience of last year's Edmonton oats sown in Manitoba.

"Lord, for to-morrow and its needs,  
I do not pray.  
Keep me, my God, from stain of sin  
Just for to-day."

## RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belt and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without pressure on hips, spine or bones.

Learn how you are simply ruining your health by using spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.

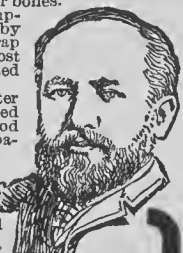
Learn how I have after 32 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented inventions.

Learn how the action of coughing, lifting, etc., only causes a firmer hold by my Automatic Pad.

Learn what the cure of Rupture really is and how I treat successfully and inexpensively BY MAIL.

Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure. CHAS. CLUTHE, 29 East 14th St., New York City.

I have no agents. My services secured only by applying directly to me.





Winnipeg, March 26, 1902.

Notwithstanding that the recent severe storm temporarily interfered with markets in many lines and caused great congestion on the railways, the speedily succeeding thaw soon helped to start things moving along again, and for about the past week normal conditions have prevailed. The storm itself was one of the worst in many years, and was heaviest in the southern parts of the province, some of the lines of railway being blocked for several days. The general feeling is, however, that the setback in the opening of the season has, from the farmers' point of view, been beneficial, and that the added moisture furnished by the melting of the snow and the rains following will not be without benefit in the way of putting the ground into good shape for the opening of spring. Business on the whole is in a prosperous condition, and wholesale houses are busy. Bank clearings are much in advance of this time last year. In the implement business there is a good deal of activity and the manufacturers are busy rushing out large orders. The annual flow of immigration has set in heavily, and many of the new-comers are purchasing new outfits. In binder twine a good steady market prevails, with not a very heavy supply in sight, and prices per carlot ranging from about 11½c. to 15½c.

**Wheat.**

The wheat market continues dull and unsatisfactory, although a slight rise in American markets, due to renewed reports of damage to the winter wheat crop, has given a little more cheer to the situation. The Liverpool quotations also show an advance, and there is a feeling that freer buying may be looked for. Owing to the low prices, a fairly good export demand is reported. It is also now known that the Australian crop has been over estimated, and that shipments from that country to England have ceased. The world's shipments of wheat for last week amounted to 7,167,000 bushels, as against 5,278,000 bushels for the preceding week, and 7,851,000 bushels for the corresponding week a year ago. The amount of wheat on passage increased 2,112,000 bushels.

Chicago markets for May delivery closed to-day at 72½c., and for July 73½c.; Minneapolis May 71½c., July 71½c. The quotations for March delivery in store at Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth may be given as 1 Northern 70½c., 2 Northern 67½c. May delivery calls for 1 Northern 71½c., 2 Northern 68½c.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending March 21 were as follows: Wheat—1 hard, 5 cars; 1 Northern, 113; 2 Northern, 149; 3 Northern, 4; 4 Northern, 2; no grade, 10; rejected, 2.

Oats—2 white, 13 cars; 2 mixed 11; feed, 9; no grade, 1.

Barley—1 car feed.

**Oats.**

There is a good steady market in this grain, and receipts and demands are well balanced. Seed oats are being enquired for but the amount of actual buying has not so far been large. Sellers are asking 45c. to 50c. for seed

**VINCENT & MACPHERSON**

LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

**BRANDON, - MAN.**

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin &amp; Co.

**HAWKEYE STUMP PULLER...**  
Pulls an ordinary grub in 1½ minutes.  
**Pulls either standing Timber or Stumps.**  
**Makes a Clean Sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting.**  
A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. You cannot longer afford to pay taxes on unproductive timber land. Illustrated catalogue FREE, giving prices, terms and testimonials, also full information concerning our I. X. L. Grubber, Iron Giant Grub and Stump Machine, 2-horse Hawkeye and other appliances for clearing timber land.

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**MILNE MFG CO., 8th ST. MONMOUTH, ILL.**

ADDRESS MILNE BROS. FOR  
SHETLAND PONY CATALOGUE.

**Zenoleum** *is for*

SWINE	CATTLE and HORSES
Hog Cholera	Lice
Hog Lice	Spanish Itch
Disinfect Pens	Mange
Skin Diseases	Ringworm
Stomach-worms	Galls and Sores
Mange	Thrushes and
Granular	Scratches
Eruption	Wire Cuts
Fly & Maggots	Grease-Cracked
Eczema	Heels
Urticaria	Eczema
Nettle rash	Surfeit
Surfeit	Screw-Worms
Sore Tails	Foul of Foot
Canker of Nose	Aborting Cows
Mouth Disease	Scours
Arthritis	Lice and Fleas
Abortion	Cholera
Garget	Scaly Legs
Castration	Disinfect Coops
Injuries	

SHEEP	GENERAL PURPOSES
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Ticks	Bed Bugs
Red Lice	Birns and Scalds
Castration	Sore Throat
Stomach-worms	Salt Rheum
Gangrene	Ulcers
Flies	Wounds
Maggots	Eczema
Wounds	

**Price List:**

A Quart Can, making 25 of fluid	\$0.75
A Gallon Can, making 100 gallons of fluid	2.00
Special prices on larger quantities	

You better buy some now and have ready for use when you need it. It don't cost much.

## An array of Favorable Evidence

*From all quarters we are receiving testimonials as to the merit possessed by Zenoleum. Read the letters below, then send us along your order at once*

Hamiota, Man., Dec. 29th, 1901.

Dear Sir: I received a gallon of Zenoleum from F. O. Maher & Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba, about which I write to him to-night, after I have given Zenoleum a good trial according to the directions. I can safely say that it is the best lice killer I have ever used. I washed 17 head of cattle and a few sheep. After the first washing I could not find a living louse, and it also softens the skin. I am satisfied that it does all you say regarding killing lice, and it is very easily made ready to wash cattle.

I have tried almost every kind of dip and cattle wash, and so far as I have used Zenoleum, I like it better than anything else, for it is a sure louse killer and a great deal handler than others and only half the price.

Yours truly,  
GEO. RANKIN & SONS.

Swan Lake, Man., Jan. 9th, 1902.

Dear Sir: Allow me to state that I have given Zenoleum a fair trial and am more than delighted with the result of its application. I find it the utmost value as a disinfectant, and for destroying all kinds of vermin on cattle and sheep, I have not met with its equal. You might send me another two-gallon can of the liquid, as I do not want to be without it.

Yours truly,  
D. E. CORBETT.

Loulse Bridge, Man., Jan. 10th, 1902.

Dear Sir: I have used Zenoleum as a disinfectant and consider it far superior to anything I have yet tried. The great point in its favor is the easy way it is prepared for use. I can mix a pail of it and with the spray pump go through my 100 foot poultry house in 15 minutes. I am also using it in the drinking fountains as a preventive against contagious diseases. I also intend to use it as a vermin killer when the weather gets warmer.

Yours truly,  
GEO. WOOD.

Hayfield, Man., Jan. 17th, 1902.

Dear Sir: I have tried Zenoleum on some young cattle that had lice on them. Noticed the lice all dead next day. I have not had time to see how it affected the skin and hair, but so far it is a good vermin killer and disinfectant.

Yours truly,  
WM. CHALMERS.

Lacombe, Alberta.

Dear Sir: I received from The F. O. Maher Co. a sample can of Zenoleum. Think it is a real good lice destroyer. Will test it further for lice on cattle shortly. Also for mange or ring worms. Will acquaint the Winnipeg people with the results.

Yours truly,  
P. TALBOT.

## The F. O. MABER CO., Limited

**WINNIPEG**

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House

**Butter and Cheese.**

Creamery butter practically cuts no figure upon the local market at this season of the year, as the offerings are so small. What little is being offered is being taken at about 26c.

Dairy is ranging from about 18c. to 21c. for the best quality, with no demand for the lower grades. Very little butter is coming in.

**Eggs.**

Prices in eggs have dropped very early this year. Early in the season a quantity of eggs were brought from Ontario, and this feature has perhaps tended to lower the market. During the storm a slight lift in the local market was felt but as soon as the railways were again opened the market fell back worse than before. An unusually large offering is coming on, and merchants are not so anxious to

buy as is usual at this season. 11c. to 11½c. seems to be about the price in Winnipeg to-day.

**Hides.**

The market for hides has held pretty steady. No. 1 hides delivered in Winnipeg are worth about 6½c.

"The ill-timed truth we should have kept,—  
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?"

"The word we had not sense to say,—  
Who knows how grandly it had rung?"

To-day.  
Unsubdued, comes to thee—new horn;  
To-morrow is not thine;  
The sun may cease to shine  
For thee, ere earth shall greet its morn.  
Be earnest, then, in thought and deed,  
Nor fear approaching night;  
Calm comes with evening light,  
And hope and peace—thy duty heed  
To-day.  
—Selected.

**Thompson, Sons & Co.,** Licensed and Bonded  
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.



# FARM IMPLEMENTS

D. D. Thompson, Elva, Man., has sold his implement business.

Chalmers Bros. & Bethune are opening a branch at Deloraine.

Morkill & Whitworth, Morris, Man., have sold their Morris branch.

The Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd., are commencing business at Indian Head, Assa.

S. B. Paul, Moosomin, has admitted W. Moran into partnership with him in his implement business.

The Massey-Harris warehouse at Carnduff, Assa., which was burned some time ago, is to be rebuilt at once.

F. J. Taylor, Lamertou, Alta., will conduct an implement and lumber business during the coming season.

Joseph and John Glenn have formed a partnership to carry on an implement business at Milestone, Assa.

A. W. Smith & Co., Carnduff, Assa., have dissolved partnership, as also have J. Y. Bambridge & Co., Souris, Man.

Geo. Ertel, Quincy, Ill., well known as the manufacturer of hay presses and incubators, died recently in Arizona.

Clare Bros. & Co., and the Metallic Shingle and Siding Co. have taken new quarters at 246 Princess St., Winnipeg.

The Waterous Engine Works Co. have for some time felt that their office and wareroom capacity was not large enough for their western trade, hence they have decided to make considerable improvement in their Winnipeg premises. Geo. W. Erb, the manager here, informs us that the structure they will erect will be a credit to the city. Plans have been prepared for a building 45 x 80 feet, the total cost of which will be \$8,000. It is expected that the new office and show-room will be ready for occupation about the middle of the summer.

A prospectus has been issued of the Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd. It is an organization for the purpose of manufacturing a number of the smaller articles used by farmers. The promoters of the company have now a similar concern in Stratford, Ont., so that they are not "going it blind" in opening here. The capital of the company is placed at \$39,000, of which \$25,000 is to be subscribed in shares of \$100 each. The only names published in connection with the prospectus are those of the solicitors for the promoters.

We are given to understand that the implement dealers have come to an understanding not to grant donations to everything that is presented to them. It has been the custom for this and that organization to present itself at the door of each dealer and ask support in some form or other. Each would have its friend and secure his support; this would then be used as a lever through which to secure others. This line of action has grown to such an extent that each year it has been a conundrum to the dealer how to meet it. By united action the dealers hope to meet it. We presume the step does not mean that everything is to be cut off; worthy objects will no doubt receive due consideration.

## A LARGE WAGON PLANT.

Mitchell & Lewis Co., Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Mitchell wagon, are located at Racine, Wis. This is one of the largest of Racine's many large industries, and ranks among the leading wagon manufacturing of the country. The Mitchell wagon is known and used in all parts of the world. The business was started in Chicago in 1834 by

subjected, two Chicago people have patented the simple skein illustrated. At diametrically opposite sides of the journal longitudinal grooves are made, which are intended to serve as a means for locking the skein in position. The skein itself consists merely of a sheet of metal having flanges at its side edges, which sheet is curled, so as to form a split tube. Thus bent, the skein is tempered so that it becomes essentially a spring. The spring tube thus formed is slipped over the journal in such a manner that the flanges previously mentioned will enter one of the longitudinal grooves of the journal. The wheel can now be placed in position; and the wear will be taken up entirely by the skein. The groove in which the flanges of the skein are received serves admirably as a grease-duct. Should the bottom of the skein become worn, as will very likely happen with continued use, the skein is taken off and turned half way round so that the flanges are locked in the other groove. The wear of the wheel will now be borne by the other side of the skein.



SKAIN FOR WAGON AXLES.

This simple device has been subjected to severe tests and has proved itself highly efficient. It has been found that axles which are to be provided with skeins need not be finished, but can be left rough. It has also been found that the skein can be very easily applied to old axles without making any changes in the hubs of the old wheels. If many of the devices at present on the market be used the bore of the hub must be enlarged in order to fit over the skein. The present invention obviates all such difficulties.—Scientific American.

## Brick Machines

Write for Catalogue and

Prices.

THE BURRIDGE COMPANY

Office and Warehouse: 132 Princess St.,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

\$3.97

**RAILROAD WATCH**  
21 jewels, lever escapement, patent regulator adjusted, same as Waltham or Elgin, 4 1/2 ounce case, solid Alaska Silver, richly Gold inlaid, beautifully hand engraved. In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin silver watch ever made. Open face, with heavy French crystal, dust-proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels Railroad Timekeeper." No better watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. Always correct. Will last for a lifetime. Send only 10c. to show that you mean business, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send the Watch there. When it arrives, call and examine it carefully and then if satisfied that it is worth at least three or four times what we ask, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$3.97, and Express charges and secure this great bargain. If you do not live near an Express Office or wish to save Express charges, send \$3.97 cash with order and we will forward the Watch carefully packed by mail, postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery. FERRY WATCH CO., BOX 307, TORONTO.

movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels Railroad Timekeeper." No better watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. Always correct. Will last for a lifetime. Send only 10c. to show that you mean business, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send the Watch there. When it arrives, call and examine it carefully and then if satisfied that it is worth at least three or four times what we ask, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$3.97, and Express charges and secure this great bargain. If you do not live near an Express Office or wish to save Express charges, send \$3.97 cash with order and we will forward the Watch carefully packed by mail, postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery. FERRY WATCH CO., BOX 307, TORONTO.

## SOMERVILLE & CO. STEAM

## Marble and Granite Works

Dealers in Marble and Manitoba Granite

Monuments, Headstones, Mantelpieces, Cemetery Fencing, Tablets, etc.

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

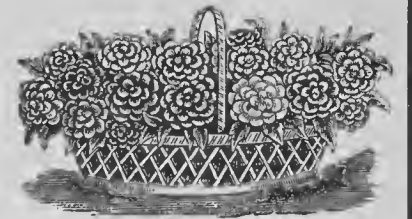
Represented by

W. Somerville, W. C. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, E. Patterson.

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# FLEMING'S



## SEEDS.

### The Purest

Truest to name, and perfectly fresh. Our stock is selected especially for the climate upon recommendation of experimental farm.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

## FLEMING & SONS, BRANDON.

## A Watch Snap for Men

We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jewelled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

**Andrews**  
Watchmakers and Jewellers,  
McINTYRE BLOCK, Winnipeg, Man.

## PERKINS'

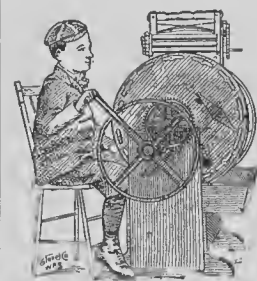
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Buy PERKINS' It will pay you

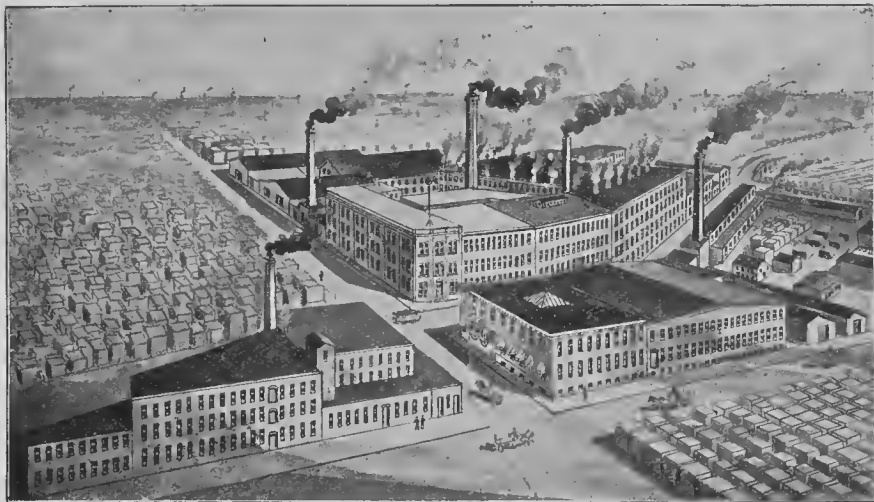
1902 Annual ready January 1st. Send for it everybody.



Mr. Alex. Naimsmith, of Wawanesa, writes, under date of March 11th, to say:—"The washing machine is receiving all right and is doing fine. Is a great improvement on the old one." Why is it that these washers are in use now at the nurses' department of the General Hospital, Women's Home, Children's Home, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Keeley Institute, Provincial Gaol, fourteen of our best laundries, hotels and boarding houses, and perhaps five hundred homes in this city and thousands of homes in the country? Simply because they are the best in the market. I have offered three hundred dollars for the first washer that will clean as well as mine with same quantity of suds. I have the best and can prove it. I want one merchant in each town to sell them. They sell from \$4.00 up to \$16.00. Can do work with one gallon of suds.

T. McCROSSAN, 3 BANNATYNE AV., WINNIPEG

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



WORKS OF THE MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., LIMITED, RACINE, WIS.

The Frost & Wood Co.'s goods will be handled this season at Cardston, Alta., by Spencer & Stoddard, general merchants.

Eastern implement and carriage factories are experiencing some difficulty in getting sufficient cars to ship west their numerous orders.

H. Wilson is opening out in the premises formerly occupied by Clare Bros. & Co., on Market St. East, Winnipeg. He has secured the agency for the Findlay stoves and furnaces.

If the crops prove up to the average this year it is thought, by some close observers, that the receipts of fibre so far reported are not sufficient to meet the demand for twine and that a shortage is in sight.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn., has issued a handsome catalogue of their manufactures. The agent of the company at Winnipeg, Thos. Roney, will be pleased to forward one of these nicely illustrated catalogues to those wishing information.

This season's trade in farm implements will be much the largest in the history of the country. Implement dealers report the orders for seeding machinery as being several times larger than that of any past year. The cause of this is the very large number of new settlers coming into the country, especially Americans, who seem to be buying a large amount of new machinery. The rush of spring shipments is over, but there is still quite an amount going forward and everyone is looking for a heavy trade in harvesting machinery.

Henry Mitchell, and the present company was incorporated in 1884, with a capital stock of \$600,000. The product of this big factory includes all sorts of farm and freight wagons, in addition to an immense variety of spring and delivery wagons. The area of ground covered by this establishment in factories, storehouses, lumber yards and sheds aggregates about twenty acres, with a dock front of nearly 270 feet upon the river. The buildings, consisting of substantial brick and wooden structures, from one to five stories in height, have a floor surface of about 250,000 square feet, and are thoroughly and completely equipped with the latest machinery for the economical and thorough prosecution of wagon building, and the lumber yards have a storage capacity of about 6,000,000 feet of lumber, both hard and soft woods. The capacity of these works is about one hundred farm wagons per day and over 3,000 spring wagons annually. The goods manufactured by Mitchell & Lewis Co. are distributed over the various portions of the United States where reliable wheeled vehicles are in use, and are exported to Australia, South America, Mexico and South Africa, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used.

Mitchell & Lewis Co. have the reputation of making one of the best wagons on wheels, and this is borne out by the great number of testimonials received from all over the country. Nothing but the best of material, and all thoroughly seasoned, is used in their construction. Being on the market for over 65 years, it is justly called The Celebrated Mitchell Wagon. This firm are now getting out plans for a large new warehouse and other additions to their factory, which, when completed, will enable them to increase their daily output from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

### A SKAIN FOR WAGON AXLES.

To provide a means for protecting axles from the enormous wear to which they are



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

### Polonian Wheat.

W. C. Wood, Birtle, Man.: "I enclose a head of grain which I found growing among some emmer which I grew last summer. It grew about 18 inches higher than the emmer and had a very much stiffer straw. As I have found no one who could tell me the name of this grain, I would like very much if you could. I shelled 26 grains from this head, one of which I enclose. I had one acre of emmer last summer, which yielded me 2 bags from the threshing. The cattis are very fond of the straw."

Answer.—The head enclosed was that of a bearded variety of wheat. The kernel enclosed was a long slim one, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in length. The long glumes (chaff) necessary to cover this long grain give the head a peculiar coarse appearance. The head was identified by Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa, as Polonian wheat, a very old variety, but not esteemed for a grain crop.

### Seeding Questions.

Inquirer, Cordova, Man.: "1. Would brome grass seed sown with wheat on summer fallow injure to any extent the growth of the wheat? Also could I get a good catch by mixing the two together and sowing with a drill. 2. Does it pay to use a disc drill, considering the extra cost, greater difficulty of keeping it in repair, and heavier draft for from experience I think they draw heavier. 3. Does the wider drill which the disc makes help the growth of the wheat? 4. How much wheat should be sown to this acre on new brush land? 5. How much on land that has had one crop? 6. How much on land that has been cropped for three or four years? 7. How many bushels of oats (34 lbs.) should be sown per acre on land that had one crop of wheat only since it was broken?"

Answer.—The answer to all such questions must be modified by the peculiar conditions of each case. The quality of the land, the quality of the cultivation it has had and the quantity of moisture in the land at the time of sowing must each be taken into account. If in addition to what has said below the inquirer will talk over the matter with his neighbors whose crop yields give testimony to the soundness of their insight and practice, he will then be in a position to make an intelligent use of the information he has in that way collected. There are no cast iron rules in farming. Careful thinking is worth more than all set rules. With these preliminaries we now take up the questions.

1. It is rather more likely that the wheat would injure the brome grass, by laying hold of nearly all the moisture in the land, and at the same time smothering the weak grass plants. The advantage of sowing both together in one season is an open question. If a free rainfall takes place they may do very well together. These columns have frequently discussed the difficulty of keeping the soft grass seeds from getting massed into clots instead of spreading evenly among the grain so as to ensure regular seeding.

2 and 3. The same thing may be said here. More depends on the condition of the land than on the difference in the machine used. If a bushel and a half of sound wheat or  $\frac{2}{3}$  of oats are put in good land the differences in width between the rows will cut no figure.

4. If the land is good and well prepared and sown at the proper season with a good drill a bushel and a quarter to the acre will do. If the soil is rough and imperfectly cultivated, with holes into which the seed can run, or places where the roots will throw the drill out of the ground, you must allow for the waste of seed in that way, say an extra half bushel.

5 and 6. It is much the same in this as in the last case. A bushel and a quarter is enough for a crop, but it may be prudent to give a half bushel more to allow for inferior soil and workmanship.

7. Two and a half bushels. Read and study the reports on thick and thin seeding at the two western Experimental Farms. You can get a copy from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for the asking.

### Seed for a Lawn.

H. S. T., Griswold, Man.: "Please state the mixture of grass seeds to make a lawn."

Answer.—Any seedsmen will give you a fancy mixture of seeds suitable for a lawn. But the blue grass, which has within the last 20 years spread of its own accord all round Winnipeg, is superior to all others. The seed is usually sold as "Kentucky blue grass," and is often wrongly called in Eastern Canada "June grass." It is very difficult to get seed that will make more than 50 per cent. of germination.

Another difficulty with this variety is that it makes a very poor showing the first year,

and therefore it is often advisable to sow along with it some free growing sort such as Canadian blue grass, red top, or even timothy. If your lawn has taken to the real blue grass it will spread both from seed, if allowed to seed, and by "root stalks," which will spread out all round from each parent plant, just underneath the decaying herbage, and in this way gradually displace the inferior and coarser varieties. It is usual to seed heavily for a small patch of this kind, but 25 lbs. to the acre will, if the seed is good, cover the ground enough for a start. If sown too thick the grass gets overcrowded in two or three years.

### To Prepare New Land for Potatoes.

A. B., Selkirk, Man.: "1. I would like your opinion as to the best mode of preparing for potatoes new land that has very little sod on it. Would potatoes do well on such new land the first year? 2. What is the best food for young calves when the milk supply is short?"

Answer.—It is rather a suspicious feature of land near Selkirk to have so little sod on it. Is it free from alkali? It may be taken as a settled point that all land meant for potatoes should be plowed in the fall, a good deep furrow, and well worked up with the harrow, adding at the same time well rotted manure, 20 loads to the acre. Much the same plan should be followed now. Having put the land in shape as early as possible, the next step is to seed by the middle of May or even earlier, dropping the seed on every third furrow and about five inches deep. If the sod is easily broken it can be done with the harrow, if tougher the disc is the best implement. After seeding harrow at once and repeat within a fortnight so as to kill annual weeds. Flat cultivation is always best for potatoes in this country. Not knowing the texture of the land we cannot say how deep it can be broken, but five inches is all we expect you to make of it, and the seed may be set pretty near the depth of the first furrow as a rule.

2. For a young calf when short of milk boil thoroughly rolled oats or flax seed and start with a small quantity warm in this milk.

### Cheap Roofing.

Robt. Stanley, Beulah, Man.: "Could you give me any information about thatching a roof for a stable so as to turn rain? Lumber is too dear to put on a temporary building. Perhaps you might know of a cheap roofing material."

Answer.—This is not a time of year for thatching as all straw here is broken up by the threshing machine. For temporary use a stout ridge pole raised about three feet higher than the side walls, with poplar poles laid from that on each side to go on or over the eids walls, is a good support to a few loads of coarse hay which, when raked down, will turn rain very well for a year or two. Roofing felt requires lumber to support it, but poles, rough hay and a little very soft mud from a slough makes a very fair makeshift roof for a country like this. For roofing felt, see our advertising columns.

### Indian Head as a Wheat Delivery Station.

Enquirer, Ellisboro, Assa.: "I heard the other day that the town of Indian Head had more wheat grown in its vicinity last year than any other town in the world, which, of course, I do not believe. Can you tell me if this is so?"

Answer.—It is estimated by good judges that this season's deliveries of wheat to Indian Head will be close on 2,000,000 bus. We have never heard of any other station that can approach this. Of course when the long waited for Qu'Appelle Valley Railroad is built it will be a different story, but meantime we are confident that Indian Head leads the world for wheat shipments.

### Are Cement Walls and Floors Damp.

Thres months ago The Farmer wrote W. A. Card, Glenboro, for his experience with cement along this line. He replies, under date March 11th, as follows:—

"I would have written you sooner but had no bins empty, so could not give anything definite as regards the floors. Your questions are as follows:—

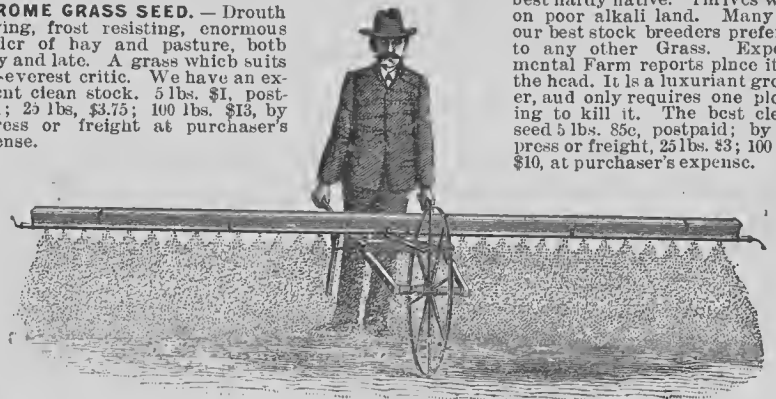
"1. Are not cement floors too damp? Answer.—Cement floors properly put in are all right and perfectly safe to keep any kind of dry grain in up to the present time. I have emptied three bins and the grain came out in excellent shape. The only moisture seems to come from the pit. The grain was a little tough at the mouth of the spouts leading through the wall into the pit, and there is one box or spout running clear through one bin for the power shaft, and the wheat was a little tough along that box in places. I think if it was the intention to keep grain all next summer it would be better to have a board floor, but I will be able to tell better later, as I will have some grain in it most of the summer.

"2. Is not a stone granary too damp all over? Answer.—No, I don't think so. My walls are perfectly dry and always have been wherever the grain was against them. I noticed that in real frosty weather there was a little frost on the inside of the wall above the grain, but wherever the grain

## SAFE SEEDS TO SOW, From BRANDON SEED HOUSE

Good fresh clean seed will cover more ground than will seed of poorer quality. We sell seeds BEST ADAPTED for this country. Don't buy mixed seeds for Pasture or Hay and then you will know what you are getting.

**BROME GRASS SEED.**—Drouth defying, frost resisting, enormous yield of hay and pasture, both early and late. A grass which suits the severest critic. We have an excellent clean stock. 5 lbs. \$1, postpaid; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$13, by express or freight at purchaser's expense.



**TIMOTHY.**—Our Amethyst Brand is selected and recleaned, and will suit any grower. Per lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1.00, postpaid; 24 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50 by express at purchaser's expense.

**RED CLOVER.**—Selected and recleaned. 5 lbs. \$1, postpaid; per bus. by express \$6. Our illustrated catalogue describing all other Grasses and Seeds sent free on receiving your name and address.

**GRASS SEED SOWER.**—See cut, for sowing Brome Grass, also Clovers and Grasses of all kinds. Over 100,000 now in use. Price, each, \$14.00, by express at purchaser's risk. Bags extra. Good cotton bags, each 20c.

## Address all orders to A. E. McKenzie & Co., Brandon, Man.

was against the walls they were perfectly free from either frost or dampness.

"3. Is a stone granary good to keep grain in? Answer.—Perfectly good and safe. I may add that one of my neighbors has had a stone granary for two years and it has given him perfect satisfaction in every respect. It has a board floor. I may have more to tell later on, but in the meantime any one intending to build this summer may rest assured that the stone wall is perfectly safe."

Editorial Note. — We may explain Mr. Card's experience in this way. If the inside of a stable in which stock are kept is finished with cement, either on walls or ceiling, the face of the wall and the bare floor will show damp in summer, and if the outside atmosphere is very cold, in winter there will be a thick coat of frost rime at all places where the breath of the stock does not strike. The reason for this is that the cold stone wall being a rapid conductor of heat or cold and incapable of absorbing moisture, a good deal of the moisture in the air of the stable will condense on that "cold" wall and either trickle down the face of it in moderate weather or stand on the face of it in cold. If that wall were faced with boards there would be no condensation, because wood is a slow conductor of heat and cold and the moisture would stay in the air of the stable. If the air in the place is as cold as the walls the walls will keep dry.

Suppose now that a bin surrounded by stone walls be full of wheat, the wheat and these walls will be of the same temperature, and no damp will show. But if we take out a third of the wheat, so as to expose the wall, as the air warms in spring its moisture will condense on the exposed face and run down, so wetting the grain all round. It is in this way that stone or cement walls are said to be damp and injure the grain stored inside them. If you line the walls and floor with boards any possible condensation due to differences in temperature will take place on the cement of the walls and floor behind the boards, but cannot affect the grain lying against the wooden lining. Therefore, although at seasons of the year when condensation is scarcely possible grain can be stored on or against stone walls and get no harm, yet where changes of temperature can take place freely, it is always prudent to have a board floor at least. We will be pleased to have Mr. Card's opinion later, when he has had the summer's experience.

### Railway Construction.

Subscriber, Sinclair Station, Man.: "1. How many lines of railway did the C. P. R. build in Manitoba last year, and how many miles did they build on this branch line west from Forrest? 2. What are the names of the stations? 3. Is this line likely to be extended this year?"

Answered by the Chief Engineer of Construction of the C. P. R.—1. The C. P. R. had under construction five branch lines in Manitoba last year—Forrest to Lenore, 42 miles; West Selkirk to Winnipeg Beach, 26 miles; Waskada westward, 20 miles; Snowflake to Mowbray, 10 miles; Wellwood to Brookdale, 10 miles.

2. Names of stations on Forrest line are Carnegie, Pendennis, Wheatlands, Bradwardine, Kenton and Lenore.

3. About the extension this year of the Forrest line from Lenore westward, this as yet has not been decided.

### An Old Fashioned Wart Cure.

Eli Keeping, Auctin, Man.: "W. L. R. C., Roland, asks how to take warts off a horse. I will tell you how I took three off a three-year-old colt last spring, after a V.S. had

first tried cutting and pulling them out by the roots, after which they grew larger than ever. He again tried cutting and searing, but, if anything, they grew larger than before. So I then took a strong piece of twine and tied it tightly around the neck of the wart, first cutting the hair off around the wart so it would not get under the string. In two or three days cut the string off and tie on another, and repeat until the wart is cut off or can be pulled out, and it will not leave a mark."

Answer.—This remedy is all right if the wart is of a form and size and at a place where it can be applied. But there are large flat warts which can only be dealt with as advised by our veterinarian. "The case being altered, that alters the case."

### "Farmers' Manual."

J. M., Percy, Assa.: "Where can I get this book entitled 'The Farmers' Manual'?"

Answer.—We do not know where it can be obtained. Perhaps some reader can supply the information.

### Grasses.

Subscriber, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.: "I want to sow some kind of grass on 25 acres of land that will give crop for a few years without further cultivation. Advise what kind. Land has had one crop of wheat since summer fallowing. What is the best way to prepare land which is now in stubble and is fairly clean?"

Answer.—Timothy is cheapest to buy and after one crop cut as hay may make very fair pasture for some years more. Brome grass is more difficult to handle and dear to buy at first hand. If you sow 3 lbs. timothy and 6 or 7 lbs. of average brome grass to the acre, as a mixture you may find it suit very well. Cultivate all you can with the disc before seeding.

### Creamery Returns.

Subscriber, Orange Ridge, Man.: "Will you kindly explain how to reckon up the following cream account, as I think an explanation will be a good thing for many of your readers? I have not found anyone able to do it yet. No. cans, 4; net weight of cream, 395 lbs; test, 24 per cent; lbs. butter fat, 94.80; price, 21c. Overrun, 12c."

Answer.—We assume that this is the record of a return made by the creamery for one lot of cream. Multiply your 395 lbs. of cream by 24, this percentage of butter fat, and divide by 100, and you have 94.80 lbs. of butter fat, as stated in the record. Next multiply 94.80 by 12, the overrun stated, divide by 100, and you have 11.476 lbs. of water to be added, making in all 106.276 lbs. of butter. We may say that a simple way to reach this last result is to add  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the fat, which in this case would make the total 106.65 lbs. The price, 21c., we cannot deal with, because you do not say whether that is for butter fat or butter, and it should vary with the selling price of the butter. If that is 25c. per lb., the butter fat is worth 23.625c per lb. If the butter sells at 21c. the fat is worth 19.125c. a pound. The usual charge for making, etc., is 4c. a pound. It would materially simplify the calculation if the maker would just buy the butter fat at so much a pound. That maker ought to know just how much butter he can make from a pound of properly handled fat. This patron does not tell us the date at which he was allowed 21c. for his butter. That is an important point on which all the rest of the case turns. Compare the figure on your returns with the market quotations for best creamery at the date this cream was supplied and you will then know whether you got the full value of your cream.



### Cement and Lime.

W. H. L., Glenlyon, Man.: "How will Thoroid cement do mixed with lime and sand for plastering log buildings? What per cent. would I require to use and what does it cost per bbl.?"

Answer.—Cement and lime has been used in this way, but we cannot give you any proportions. Would advise you to write to the manufacturer of the cement made here in Manitoba, the Manitoba Union Mining Co., Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

### The Incubator Question.

Greenhorn, Matber, Man.: "Permit me to say a few words in reply to queries by J. D., Condie, Asea, re incubators and brooders. The first point naturally considered by every person contemplating the purchase of an incubator is—whether machine will hatch the largest percentage of strong healthy chicks from a given number of fertile eggs? That point I will not discuss farther than to say that with my incubator I have hatched here in Manitoba 95 per cent.

"The second point is the regulation of the heat and its relation to expense of operating the machine. As far as my limited knowledge goes, there are two modes of regulation. (a) the regulator increasing or decreasing the size of the blaze as the temperature of the incubator may require, and (b) the regulator opening or closing a valve to either let off or retain heat as occasion may require. In either mode of regulation the blaze of the heating lamp cannot be turned above the extreme limit of that of a lamp used for lighting purposes.

"In (a) the regulator (except in cases of extreme cold) keeps the blaze turned low—at times almost out of sight—thereby burning away less oil and consequently considerably reducing the expense of hatching. In (b) the blaze of the heating lamp must be kept high and stationary to ensure against sudden changes of temperature, either from the fire getting low in the house or from changes outside, thereby causing loss by consuming a greater quantity of oil, the extra heat of which must be let off through valves opened by the regulator. Another question to be considered is—can you obtain good oil? I would much rather let my incubator remain idle than to attempt to use a poor grade of oil."

Note.—The points suggested by our correspondent are good ones. In regard to the first we may say that the great majority of incubators will do good work when properly run. In fact, they must do good work or the manufacturers must go out of business. Some of them are possibly more easily operated than others, but the great point in securing good hatches is to have fertile eggs. After this it is, of course, necessary to understand your incubator so that you can maintain a uniform temperature.

As to the modes of heating, the two plans of controlling the heating lamps mentioned have their advocates. So far as we can see it, we would naturally think plan (a) to be a little less expensive, but more difficult to work, because the burner is liable to become clogged. The plan (b) may use a little more oil, but once an operator understands his machine he can turn down his lamp a little during mild days.

There is another point to be considered, that is, whether the incubating chamber is heated by hot air or hot water. The lamp, of course, is the first source of heat in both cases. In the hot air incubator the heat is carried to the chamber directly from the lamp, while in the hot water one the heat is used to warm up a body of water and this in turn heats the incubating chamber. Which is the best? Both kinds of incubator give good hatches when properly operated. It is claimed that the hot water is safer because if the lamp should go out the heat stored in the water would maintain the heat a long time; on the other hand, if the water becomes overheated it requires some time to cool.

Our study of the incubator question has led us to the belief that the greatest trouble lies in the eggs rather than in the particular kind of incubator. Given strong fertile eggs we feel satisfied that almost any incubator with a well insulated chamber will do good work. Early in the breeding season, when fowls are confined and suffer from lack of exercise, the germ in the egg is liable to be weak and consequently a poor hatch. When the fowls are running out doors and getting plenty of exercise there is no trouble about securing a good hatch. The better the material, workmanship and ease of manipulation, the better is the hatch likely to be when the germs are weak.

# FREE A LADIES' BICYCLE or HIGH- GRADE SEWING MACHINE. FREE

To introduce these Waists—which you will find illustrated below—and which we wish to sell to every lady in the country—we offer a Ladies' Bicycle, or High Grade Sewing Machine, to the lady guessing nearest to the number of waists which we sell between the 10th of March and the 25th of April, inclusive.

### CONDITIONS.

With every order for a Waist, the purchaser is entitled to one guess. The price of the Waist must accompany the order. On the 26th of April a disinterested party will examine the records of number guessed by each individual, and will award the prize to the one who has guessed the actual number of Waists sold by us, or the number nearest to each. The lady winning the prize can have the bicycle or the sewing machine, which ever is preferred. PARTICULARS OF THIS, WITH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE WINNER, will be announced in this paper.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer guarantee the genuineness of this contest.

### THE BICYCLE.

This is a high grade, new model Bicycle of most perfect construction. It is made by one of the best makers in America. The frame is strong and durable, the connections of the finest steel forgings and stampings; handsomely finished. The wheels are of the highest grade, 28-inch, fitted with genuine Hercules spokes, full finished, the very best air-seasoned rock elm rims are used; fine large tubular hubs, made from bar steel, heavily nickel plated; bearings from tool steel, hardened in oil, accurately trued to gauge; sprockets are made from selected forging, heavily nickel plated in a variety of handsome patterns.

### THE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is of the highest grade mechanical construction, beautiful in design, and will do work equal in every respect to that turned out by machines sold at \$100. It has a neat, strong head, self-threading shuttle and improved automatic bobbin winder. A complete set of attachments is included. A full description of this sewing machine, with colored plate, will be sent on application.

### ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Our Waist Factory is capable of turning out satisfactory garments with great rapidity, and we can promise our patrons promptness in the execution of orders. Better order to-day.

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Unquestionably the greatest collection of Waist bargains ever offered to the ladies of Canada, Every garment thoroughly well made, and of any of the materials following, just as you prefer:

Sateens, good quality, black, navy, cardinal, pink or sky.

Ginghams, pretty patterns, pink or blue checks.

Chambrays, plain colors, pink, light blue, or heliotrope.

White Lawn, good quality.

Please add 9c for postage on each waist.



When ordering please give Bust, Waist and Collar Measurements.

No. 831. Tucked over shoulders and down the back, buttons down the front, as illustration, and on cuffs and collar. 98c.

No. 832. Box pleats, yoke and three pleats each side down back. Two rows of buttons down the front. An exceedingly dainty waist and very popular. 98c.

No. 833. Double pleated down front and back. Neat and attractive. 98c.

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No. 835. Three sets of pleating down front, pleated back. A dainty waist at a very low price. 98c.

No. 836. With centre front fulness, tucked lengthwise and bunched to give a full vest effect, tucked back and sleeves, straps over shoulders and down front. 98c.

No. 837. Tucked front and back, as illustration. 98c.

No. 838. With tucks, arranged box plaits, three in front and two at back. Very neat. 98c.

No. 839. Tucked yoke, back and front, fastened at front. 98c.

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When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

## Book Reviews.

## LIFE ON THE FARM.

By Hiram H. Shepard, Science Instructor, Chicago. 166 pages. Price, 50c. This little book is a very meritorious attempt to explain in language not overloaded with technical terms the common objects on a farm under cultivation, from a scientific point of view. It deals with soils, plants, trees, insects, birds and bacteria. These in their order are dealt with as observed by a cultured scientist in his annual vacations spent in a farming district of Illinois. It is freely illustrated.

## AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

By Professor H. W. Conn, Ph.D. A Study of the Relation of Bacteriology to Agriculture. 400 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.50. Can be had from this office.

This is a thoroughly scientific treatment by a ripe scientific teacher, dealing especially with the bacteria in the soil, in water, in the dairy, in miscellaneous farm products and in plants and domestic animals. It is just the kind of book that an intelligent modern farmer, seeking a profounder acquaintance with the light which advanced science is able to throw on and into the work of his daily life will want to buy and make the subject of his careful study. The researches of modern scientists, of Germans more particularly, have within the last 20 years revealed the presence everywhere in nature of myriads of micro-organisms, whose influence and activity in the world of agriculture are not only scientifically full of interest, but are full of practical light. It is the presence in earth and air, in everything living and dead, that accounts for and explains many things hitherto shrouded in mystery, but when understood are seen to be of the greatest practical importance. Bacteria are everywhere, the way they affect us is a fit subject for profitable investigation.

Some bacteria are pernicious, some there are which so far as is now known show little effect for good or evil, while many are most useful. They work in our land, preparing it to grow profitable crops. They poison our water or purify it and make our food palatable and wholesome, or the very reverse. The object which this author has in view is to trace the relation of these bacteria to the everyday work of the farmer and explain it as far as the ground has been worked, which he does carefully and conscientiously and, as we think, successfully.

The author's method of treatment of his subject is noteworthy for its thorough attention to detail, accuracy of observation, and plainness of statement. A glance at the chapter headings shows how well the subject has been covered. Commencing with a history of the nature of bacteria, Prof. Conn gives the reader his observations on fermentation, the origin of soil, the transformation of carbon and nitrogen, the manure heap and sewage, reclaiming lost nitrogen, bacteria in water, relation of bacteria to the dairy and its products, bacteria in milk, bacteria in butter-making and in cheese-making, fermentations concerned in the preparation of farm products, preservation of food products from bacteria, resistance against bacteria, anthrax, tuberculosis, other bacterial diseases, and disinfection.

## ASPARAGUS.

By Dr. F. M. Hexamer. There is no more delicious vegetable than asparagus, and it is not nearly so difficult to grow as some people think. This little volume is the first book wholly devoted to the culture and management of asparagus and the author deals with it exhaustively from the preparation of the soil, all through the stages of growth, to the saving of the seed. The plant was used many centuries ago for medicinal purposes and is still one of the most wholesome and palatable of our garden vegetables. Many very beautiful varieties, mostly from South Africa, are grown in greenhouses as foliage plants. This book can be had for 50 cents from this office.

## PRIZE GARDENING.

322 pages. Price \$1.00, at this office. This book represents the cream of the experience in home gardening of 5,000 gardeners all over America, who competed for valuable prizes offered for information on the best methods, as illustrated by the actual experience of the writers. It gives details of the way their work was done, cost of production for seed, manure, labor, and the value of the crops grown by the competitors. It is perhaps less suited as a guide to northwestern gardening than for use further south, but is full of most interesting reading and well worthy the attention of those wanting a light on home gardening.

A drunken man was once lodged in the cell of a Scotch country police station, when he made a tremendous noise by kicking the cell door with his heavy, hob-nailed boots.

The constable who had charge of the police station, going to the cell door, opened it a little and said:—

"Man, ye micht pit off yer huits, an' I'll gie them a hit ruh, so that ye'll be respectable when ye come up afore the hailie the morn."

The prisoner, flattered at the request, at once complied, and saw his mistake only when the constable shut the door upon him saying coolly:

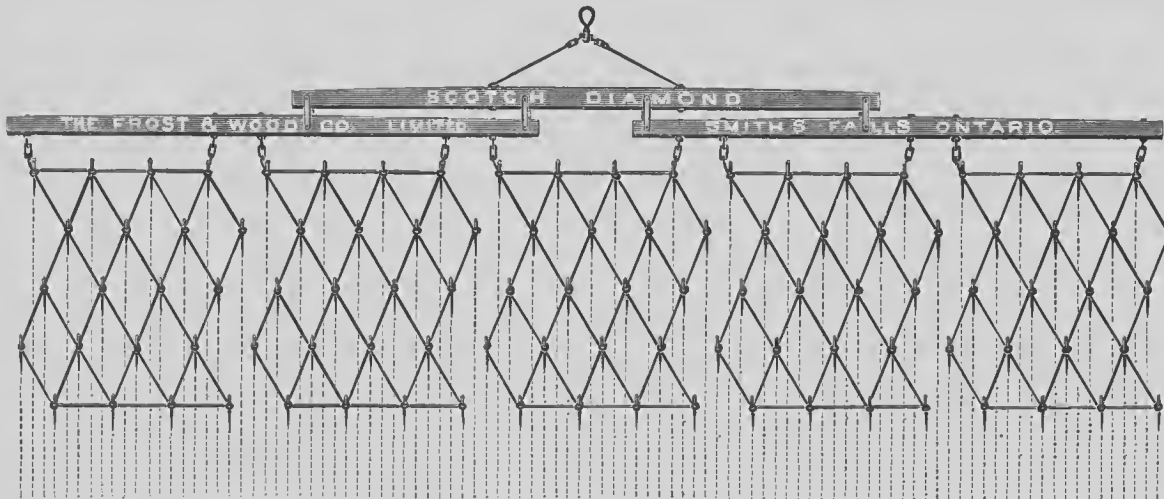
"Ye can kick awa, noo, my man, as lang as ye like."

## FARMERS.

Have you examined the Frost & Wood Scotch Diamond Spike Tooth Harrow?

Do so, and you will see the real thing.

Do you want a Harrow that is strong enough and heavy enough to pulverize and level baked clay or any other land without twisting out of shape or having its teeth rattled loose?



The Teeth of the Scotch Diamond can be taken out and sharpened. Notice particularly that each tooth makes its own track.

Also observe that the Scotch Diamond has reversible sections; that is to save you time and money. When the teeth are worn dull on one side, turn the section round. This arrangement cuts your blacksmith bill in half.

Would you like one of these Harrows? You need not hesitate on account of the price.

And bear in mind that we have a full line of farm implements all designed to save labor of man and beast. Let us help you along with a Binder, Mower, Disc Harrow or Drill.

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Hail Insurance on established insurance  
principles with absolute security for  
Payment of Losses.

## The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company

By proper construction of, and care in working about farm buildings, danger of loss from fire is reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless the most careful farmers carry fire insurance, considering it folly to take chances. That you never had a fire is no evidence that you will not be burned out to-night.

But how about insurance against hail? Foresight and care do not influence hailstorms. That you never had hail is no guarantee that it will not come your way this year, then why take chances? It is not evidence of good judgment to do so. The cost is trifling. There is a business side to farming. This is a business proposition. Think it over.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

## LARGEST FOUR YEAR OLD HORSE IN THE WORLD

WEIGHT 2500 Lbs., Age 4 Years, PERCHERON. Owned by International Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. We feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" every day to our four Stallions, Brood Mares, Colts, etc. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 30,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effects it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

### A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Horses. It cost us \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

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INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE.  
INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE.  
SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.







### Seed Exhibit at Fairs.

At the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Fairs and Exhibitions held in Toronto, G. H. Clark, B.S.A., Chief of Seed Division of the Commissioner's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, submitted an outline of revised rules to govern exhibits of seed at fairs. The suggestions contained therein may be helpful to local associations in arranging their list of prizes in the seed department, and are as follows:—

1. All seed shown must be grown and matured by the exhibitor within one year previous to the date on which the exhibition is opened, and must be correctly labelled with the name of the variety to which it belongs. An affidavit certifying that this rule has been complied with may be required from each exhibitor in the seed department.

2. The following entrance fees will be charged and must accompany each application for entry:—For each entry . . . cents. An entry fee will be charged for each special.

3. All exhibits must be received not later than . . . . .

4. No exhibit shall be removed until the close of the exhibition.

5. The seed committee reserve the right to reject any entry.

6. Exhibits must be sent to the show room addressed to superintendent of show, in whose care they will remain during the exhibition. The arranging of the exhibits will be under the direction of the board.

7. Each exhibit of wheat, oats, barley and rye shall consist of one bushel of seed, together with a neatly bound sheaf of grain of the same variety and strain of seed, which shall consist of 500 stalks showing the full length of straw and heads of grain.

Each exhibit of peas shall consist of one bushel of seed, together with 50 plants of the same variety and strain of seed, showing the full length of straw and pods.

Each exhibit of corn shall consist of 30 lbs. of matured ears, together with 12 matured stalks of the same variety and strain of seed showing full length of stalk with ears attached.

Each exhibit of flax, vetches, common red clover, mammoth red clover, alfalfa and alsike shall consist of one-half bushel of seed, together with 50 plants of the same variety.

Each exhibit of timothy, or other grasses, shall consist of one-half bushel of seed, together with 100 plants of the same variety.

Each collection of Canadian grown seed of mangels, beets, swedes, turnips, carrots, or rape, shall consist of 5 lbs. of seed of each variety, together with six roots or plants of the same variety and from the same strain of seed.

8. Though not compulsory, the board recommends that to each exhibit of clover, alfalfa, alsike and grass seeds a certificate of analysis from some recognized botanist be attached, said analysis to indicate the percentage of pure and vital seed. (An analysis of seed will be made, and a certificate for same will be supplied to farmers sending samples to the Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Seed for vitality tests should be forwarded 30 days before the results are required).

9. After the prizes have been awarded any exhibitor may place a placard on the seed exhibited, giving his name, address, the pedigree of the seed, the amount of seed for sale and the price per bushel.

10. In all competitions among rural schools the work must be done or the collections made by the pupils them-

selves under the direction of their teacher.

### PRIZE LIST.

Spring wheat, white or red, soft.  
Spring wheat, white or red, hard.  
Oats, white, long.  
Oats, white, short.  
Oats, black.  
Barley, six-rowed.  
Barley, two-rowed.  
Barley, hulless.  
Rye, winter or spring.  
Pease, small white field.  
Pease, large white field.  
Pease, colored, any variety.  
Corn, early varieties.  
Corn, medium varieties.  
Corn, late varieties.  
Flax.  
Vetches.  
Common Red Clover.  
Mammoth Red Clover.  
Alfalfa.  
Alsike.  
Timothy.  
Orchard Grass.  
Brome Grass.  
Best collection Canadian grown root crop seeds.

### Specials—

(a) For the best collection of grain and forage crop plants, showing stools, branches and part of root, consisting of 5 complete plants of each variety, with not more than three varieties of wheat, oats, barley, corn, pease, vetches, clovers, etc. Each plant to be separately tied and labelled to permit of individual examination. The competition for this prize will be open to farmers' sons and daughters under 18 years of age.

(b) To the rural schools exhibiting the best collection of weeds, pressed and mounted, and weed seeds, in ounce bottles, each specimen and bottle to be properly labelled.

(c) To the rural school exhibiting the best collection of beneficial and injurious insects, mounted, properly named and arranged in groups according to the fruits, grains, etc., which they attack.

(d) To the rural school having the best kept lawn with the most artistically arranged flower beds, said flower beds to contain such varieties of plants as may be most helpful in the study of botany. Competitors for this prize must make application for entry before the 15th May each year. (The judges in this competition will be the public school inspector, together with any other person or persons who the association may see fit to appoint for the purpose of visiting the competing schools during the month of September.

Though these rules cannot be adopted entirely, they offer suggestions to every fair board which, if adopted, will tend to arouse greater interest in the fair.

### The Ogilvie Mills Sold.

It is reported that the milling business developed by the energy of the late W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, and so well known throughout the west, has been sold to Chas. R. Hosmer, of Montreal, and F. W. Thompson, of Winnipeg. The latter, as general manager of the business, has made a great success of the business, and under his able management it will continue to expand. As an example of Mr. Thompson's ability, we may mention his success in making a sale at one time recently of 35,000 barrels of flour to go to South Africa.

The Scotch millers are reported to be greatly pleased with this season's wheat from Manitoba. It is "an ideal wheat for the roller mill."

C. E. Perkins, a farmer in the Grenfell district, is claimed to have threshed 1,200 bushels of oats from eight acres, and 1,850 bushels of wheat from 45 acres, an average of 150 bushels for oats, and 41 for wheat per acre.

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are free if they fail.

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### Skunk Grass.

A subscriber at Clearsprings, Man., sends us the following hints on the best methods of cleaning out skunk grass from old meadows. We imagined it was mainly by the seed this grass was propagated, but he assures us it is perennial. He says:—

"I think a good many of your readers will be interested in this question, more especially those of the older districts. The subject of my remarks is, that curse of the older hay meadows, viz., barley-grass, or skunk-tail grass, and how to get rid of it. It seems to me that this grass, when it gets to be very bad, is just nature's warning and protest that the owner has been cutting over that ground too long without giving the other grasses a chance to recuperate. Now for the cure, which, it must be admitted is a very easy one. Simply abstain from cutting for a period of, say, two years, but, of course, the longer the better. Be sure and not burn it, for this is all important. The heavier the growth the quicker the cure. By allowing the hay to fall down and rot, the barley-grass gets smothered. Remember, this is not mere theory, but the actual result of a practical experiment. Of course, the wetter the meadow the better the results, for the grass growing so much taller smothers the other the more effectually when it rots and falls down. I tried the experiment on a thatch-grass meadow, which had gradually become so infested that it was useless, and although that was three or four years ago, there is practically no skunk grass to be seen at haying time. I hope some of your readers will try this plan and let us know the results through your columns."

### The Barberry Must Go.

One of the first things taken in hand by the new committee of agriculture in the Ontario Legislature has been an investigation into the relation of the barberry plan to wheat rust. The certainty that wheat grown within the influence of barberry plants would be infested with rust has been known in England for half a century or more, but the farmers of Ontario are independent thinkers and have since taken all the steps to make sure of the facts from their own experience. Joseph Goodfellow, who farms north of Barrie, has been fully convinced on the matter for a long time and took pains to collect evidence enough to convict the noxious shrub in the clearest way. Four times in the course of his 16 years' farming his crop has escaped rust simply because the season was not favorable to its development. Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, was a sceptic on this point, but has now had enough of bitter experience with rust, both on wheat and oats, to make him willing to join with those who call for the legislative condemnation against the barberry.

The process of inoculation is quite simple. The barberry acts as a host plant to the rust spores till the season comes round at which the tender grain plants are most susceptible to infection. Potatoes also are proven susceptible to the same infection. With wind to carry round the loose rust spores and a night or two of moist warmth to aid the process of inoculation, the sure result is manifest at very short notice. The rust from the newly infested grain is ready for still further propagation after a few hours' incubation and a single day's wind will carry the invisible spores far and wide on their work of destruction. Rusted grain is poor feed for the parasites have sucked all the juices out of the plants to feed themselves and the crop is more or less a failure in proportion to the earliness or lateness of the stage of maturity at which the rust spores take hold. The birds that feed on the berries of the barberry are also agents in its propagation and in one case Mr. Dryden found an unaccount-

able patch of rust on one of his headlands, till a barberry plant raised from seed dropped by the birds, and only 15 inches high, was detected as the origin of the trouble.

The result of the committee's work is that a bill for the total extirpation of the barberry, whether wild or under cultivation in the shape of shrubs, will be put through parliament with the least possible delay.

The barberry is, so far as we know, almost a stranger in Western Canada, but with the experience of England and Ontario before us, it would be the height of folly to allow even one plant to live in a country so susceptible to rust as our own. It is quite probable that there are other host plants not yet noticed on which the rust spores which do such severe damage in many parts of the west find refuge till the season comes round at which their work of destruction can be started.

A party of 1,000 Mormons are travelling overland from Utah to join their fellow colonists in Southern Alberta.

The Norfolk Agricultural Society has decided to hold a summer fair in July and another in the fall for grain, roots and vegetables.

Corn growing is taking good hold in North Dakota. Last year the area under corn was 196,000 acres, just double that of the year before. The yield was all right and next to flax the most profitable crop in the State.

Hugh McKerchar, who farmed on the Portage Plain, near Burnside, recently died, as is believed, from getting scratched by a dog which was suffering from hydrophobia. He was ill only a week.

In the 35 years from 1825 to 1860 the total export of wheat from the United States was 378,340,302 bushels. In 1879-80 the exports were 366,625,694 bus., which was a much greater export than has ever taken place since.

Mr. Metcalf, of Wawota, writes that he sowed 89 pounds of spelt May 15th, 1901. He cut it August 25th and threshed 11 bushels. He says also that he sowed a bag of improved black Tartarian oats and threshed 134 bushels. These facts are worth noting.

The farmers of the Coventry district have organized a grain growers' association, to be known as the South Pasqua Grain Growers' Association. The officers elected are:—A. H. Allison, president; A. Smith, vice-president; F. H. Martin, Moose Jaw, secretary; S. H. McWilliams, treasurer. Directors—S. B. Annable, D. W. Coventry, J. Brubaker, C. A. Mills, Wm. J. Jeffery, Jas. Glenn.

Three years ago a beet sugar factory was started at Benton Harbor, Michigan, with a capital of \$200,000. It would have got the first year a bounty of \$20,000 from the State, but that was found unconstitutional, and therefore not paid. Two years in succession the beet crop turned out poorly and the farmers refused to plant again. The plant will be sold for what it will bring. Moral—

Petitions have been filed in the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, for the formation of "The North Star Farmers' Institute," at Lundar, about 50 miles north of Reaburn, and the Hnaua Farmers' Institute, at Hnaua, on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, and about 70 miles north of Selkirk. These petitions have been approved of by the Minister of Agriculture.

The south of Scotland has a curious farm colony for the benefit of men broken in health and means, but willing to work. It is in Dumfriesshire, extends to nearly 500 acres and was at first rented, but has since been bought as a cost of over \$30,000. It finds work in this way for about 30 men, who after a few months are frequently able to go back to the world in good health and follow their regular work. It is the regular hours, outdoor work and wholesome food that sets these weaklings on their feet again.

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### Brome Grass.

By "Farmer," Pilot Mound, Man.

One of the most valuable experiments made by the Experimental Farms at Brandon and Indian Head is the solution of the grass question. Every farmer in the province who has pastured cattle knows how unsatisfactory and disappointing the native grasses are when the acreage is limited, even when as much as four acres per head is allowed. The experiments made at the Experimental Farms are worth reading, are worth thinking over and are worth putting into practice. It is worth while adapting those experiments to our own locality and our own farm in particular.

In the year 1898 I sowed two pounds of brome grass on one-quarter acre of land, being about one half the quantity recommended by the Experimental Farms. This was sown without a crop. The mower was run over it twice to cut the weeds, the chief weed being pig weed. It had made such rapid growth that at the second cutting it was necessary to gather it with the horse rake and remove it. From this small crop of brome I threshed by flail about ninety pounds of seed and in July, 1900—the dry summer—I seeded down ten acres with beardless barley, which I cut for hay. The barley was a very heavy crop, requiring a little over three pounds of twine per acre. I used a shoe drill in sowing and watched the grain in running, so as to get the brome seed distributed regularly. It was necessary to stir the brome and barley in the hopper at each end of the field. I made an effort to sow seven pounds to the acre, but on weighing the seed left over it was found that a shade over five pounds to the acre was the amount sown. Last season I would judge the yield at two and one half tons to the acre, which was very satisfactory for the first cut. Cattle, horses and sheep relish it and prefer it to the native hay. The aftermath made excellent pasture for milch cows.

I find it to be the grass for sowing on the grounds round our farm buildings. The seed has voluntarily gained a hold in my yard, and where it has taken hold I notice that it has crowded out gopher-tail grass and other weeds. By sowing in our barnyards and on vacant places round our building and permitting stock of any kind to graze it close, the danger from prairie fires would be greatly lessened if not wholly removed.

### Growing Corn.

By W. F. Somers, Carman, Man.

In the spring of 1898 there was a large amount of horse tooth, or western corn, shipped to Carman. Hapening to have some of this corn, I sowed one bushel on about one acre. Well, I think about one-third of it germinated and grew, but was so rank and not being a leafy kind of corn, the cattle would not eat it. During the following winter I noticed in Mr. Bedford's report that Pierce's Prolific, Longfellow, and one other variety, I do not remember the name, were recommended. I determined to try Pierce's Prolific for 1899.

I procured five bushels of the seed from John S. Pierce, of London, Ont., at a cost of \$1.45 a bushel in Carman. The seed was good and I sowed it on five acres of land, thinking that the thicker it was sown the better would be the feed. Such was not the case. Some of it grew too thick and smothered itself out to some extent; more of it, where it was harrowed when about four inches high, was too thin and grew very rank, but not one single ear of corn did I see on that field. The cattle, however, liked the stalks, ate them up clean, and the cows milked well.

In the spring of 1900 I made up my mind to try Longfellow, which was also furnished by John S. Pierce, and cost about \$1.55 per bushel laid down in Carman. The ground was very dry that spring and the plowing and sowing went on together. About ten bus-

was sowed on twelve acres of ground. Some of the seed germinated and dried up, some of it came up but did not grow much till after the rains near the last of June. The most of it grew to be about seven feet high, but was very fine in the stalk. It lodged and was hard to cut. Small ears came on this corn and it was a fair crop, the cattle doing well on it.

In the spring of 1901 I again bought five bushels of Longfellow from Darch & Hunter, of London, costing about \$1.65 a bushel laid down in Carman. It was sown on ten acres of land, or one-half bushel to the acre, but being dry it did not come up till the middle of June. It grew to be a beautiful crop, none of it reaching more than 7½ feet, and strong enough to stand well. It was well eared and got well into the milk stage before it was cut. I also tried last year what is called Earliest Ripe, a sixty-day corn. It, too, was late in coming up, but it made the finest cooking corn we ever had. None of it ripened, but we will try it again this year.

### CULTIVATION.

Our farm is a sandy loam and the first three years the corn was sown on stubble land without manure. Last year it was sown on land that had been manured the winter before from the sables. We always start to plow and sow our corn between the 24th of May and the 1st of June. Then by the time the corn is up there is very little danger of frost. After the ground is harrowed the corn is sown thirty inches apart in rows. Our seeder is a fifteen shoe drill and by tacking pieces of tin over the discs, in the proper places, three rows are sown at once. Leaving two empty discs near the wheels at each side, so that instead of using a marker it is easy to guess the width of the rows back and forth. The seeder will drop the corn three or four inches apart, sometimes a little closer, but that will sow about a half bushel to the acre. When the sprouts begin to appear above ground it is time to harrow it. There is no danger of damaging it. If left until it is higher

and the leaves are out, they are dragged under the ground by the harrow and do not often appear again.

After it is harrowed it grows fast and will soon be six inches high. Then we put on the cultivator, running as close to the corn as we can and very shallow; any man knows when he is doing good work. One horse and man can cultivate five acres in one day. After the first cultivation we leave it till near haying and then go through it for the last time. It must not be forgotten that the more it is cultivated the faster it will grow. After about the middle of July the corn gets no more attention till it is time to cut it. We cut it to feed to pigs and calves, it is good feed for them, and they like it.

When we have our grain cut we start at the corn with the binder. It is not hard on the binder, but it must be in good shape, for corn cobs will choke where nothing else will. We take off every other slat from the reel and go at it. There is plenty of trouble, but I have never cut less than five acres a day, we bind it in sheaves and set up from ten to twelve in a stook, tying a string tight around the top. We leave it there till we need it to feed and then draw it off the field. I might say that this corn is very leafy, and if not cut before the frost comes the leaves break off in handling and a large percentage of good feed is lost.

Our corn was cut about the middle of September last year. We fed 13 milch cows all fall after it was cut, after the first of November four more cows were added and 12 calves. We fed nothing else and our ten acres of corn did us tell the second week in January. The cows milked and gained in flesh on it.

In the spring, after the corn is off the field, we put on the disc, going over the ground once; then we put on the seeder and harrow afterwards. I find that wheat does well after corn, instead of a big crop of soft straw and very little wheat, the straw is stiff and heads well filled.

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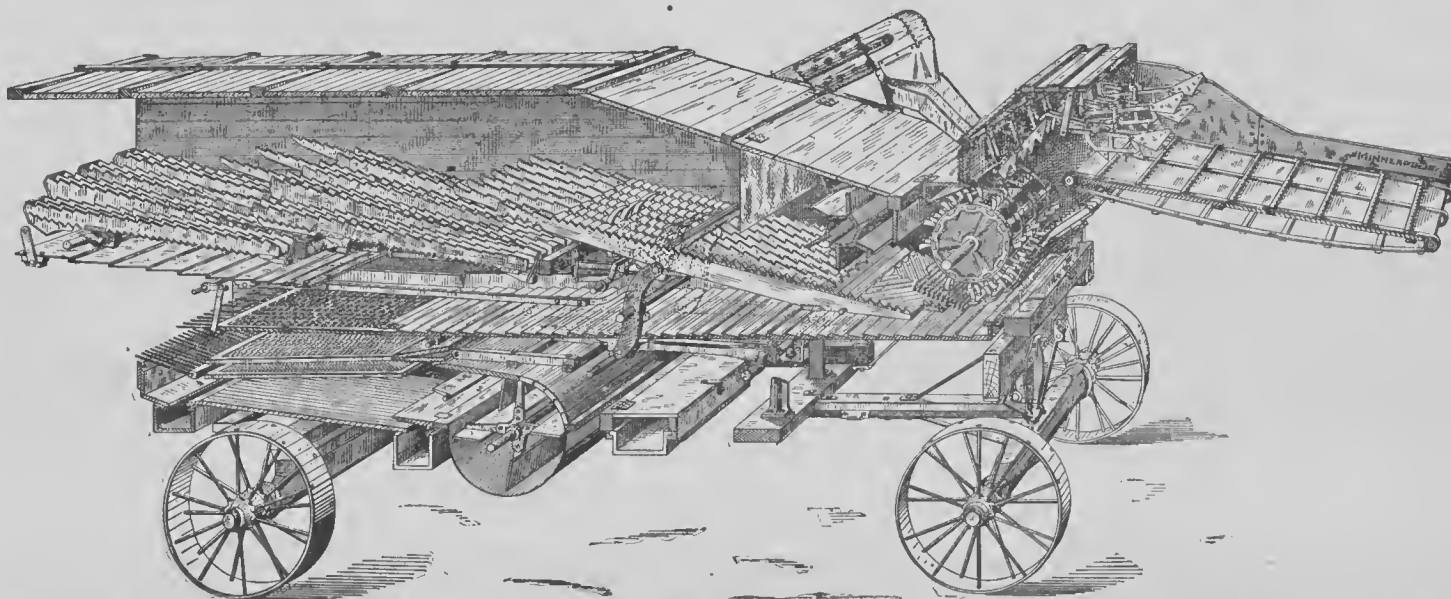
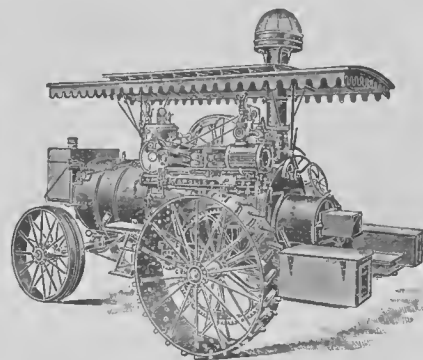
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## Flax Growing for the Settler.

By Thos. McFarlane, Elmore, Assa.

I notice, in your reply to Wm. McBrien, that you are not very favorably inclined toward growing flax. For that reason I write you, and, I may add, that I speak from the standpoint of actual experience, having cultivated flax successfully for a number of years in the United States. Another reason for my writing you is that, if the incoming settlers can be assured of securing a reasonably sure and profitable return from their first year's labor, they will come in much more rapidly, and will succeed much more surely than if they are compelled to wait, as they do, under our present system, for any financial return. This two years of outlay is a heavy strain on the incoming settler. I can readily understand that, in the case of a well to do settler, who has been here for some time and has his farm mostly all under cultivation, the growth of flax offers no inducement; but I am not writing this for him. The man I wish to reach is the new settler, the man of limited means, who has his whole farm unbroken, and who needs to get some money out of it at as early a date as possible.

I came from Iowa three years ago; and was told, when I came here, that we could not grow flax. I have broken and backset about 300 acres since I came, and in looking back I am very sorry I listened to my new neighbors; for, had I put say one half of this amount of land in flax, I would have been considerably ahead instead of being at present forced to carry over for another year some of my payments.

I feel that no man should go to any more expense during any year than he can meet, and I dare any man to do that and wait to break and backset much land unless he has a large amount of capital. Suppose a settler, coming in as I did, breaks say 150 acres the first year; he naturally has no time that year to earn any money to pay current expenses; and by next spring the little capital which he brought with him is exhausted and he is dependent upon the next crop. Now, if that crop should happen to be a failure, as in my case in 1900, this settler is thrown pretty far behind. He has now another year's expenses looming ahead of him before he can look for any further returns, making, as in my case, three years' expenses before he gets a paying crop. This would discourage any man, and to many it would mean black failure, necessitating the sacrifice of his outfit, or recourse to ruinously high interest on overdue accounts.

Now, what I would advise a new settler to do is to break every acre he possibly can before the 15th of June, and get it into flax. Let him break straight on up until the 15th of May, then seed what he has broken. After that break say ten or fifteen acres and sow, but after that date do not let breaking lie long before it is sown. Continue this and sow none later than June 15th.

If we can get a market here, I know from experience elsewhere (where climatic conditions are fairly similar) that the financial returns from the flax, taking one year with another, will be just as good as that from wheat on backsetting. By this means the settler has less expense each year; he gets his returns the very year the expense of breaking is incurred; he has a full month in which to break more land to have ready for next year's wheat crop; and if he does not feel like risking wheat on his flax stubble the next spring, he can put some of it into oats and barley; and summer-fallow the balance.

You were adverse to sowing wheat

after flax, saying that it depended entirely upon the amount of moisture in the soil, but that is equally true in regard to any second crop after backsetting, say when wheat follows wheat. This we have found to be a very catchy or rather risky crop. In 1900 some fields of second crop wheat went only four or five bushels to the acre.

You also spoke of places in South Dakota where they had to discontinue the growth of flax; but I think you will find that the soil there is naturally poor. I admit that flax on old land is less sure than any other crop, because the drought kills it. But if sown on the sod I have found that it stands more drought than any other crop.

With one remark of yours I am fully in accord, viz., that great care must be exercised in selection of seed, or our farms will be polluted with foul seeds. But let the settler select his seed very carefully at first, and if he grows his flax on nothing but new breaking he will have no further trouble in this respect. You will see that I am not urging the farmer to grow flax continuously, but only on his new breaking, to offset the initial expense of that breaking. You will find that in communities where this has been done, the settlers have invariably prospered and are wealthy men to-day.

I have made enquiries of the business men along this line, who have done a lot of their business with men just south of the boundary here, and they say that their best trade comes from the United States. That the men there are better pay, and have always ready money. This money is largely the result of flax cultivation, which gave them quick returns from labor expended.

Now, sir, I am convinced that flax can be grown successfully according to the above mentioned conditions, and the only point upon which I am not so sure is the nature and extent of the market here. If you could give me some information as to our prospects in that very essential feature, I will be much obliged.

[Editorial Note.—We are pleased to have these suggestions from Mr. McFarlane and they will be of benefit to the hundreds of new settlers who may come into South Eastern Assiniboia. In some districts of this immense country such a plan could not be followed because of the rose bushes. We think there will be no trouble in marketing your flax. There are quite a number of buyers only too ready to take all the flax they can secure. The price is generally a little lower than is offered at Minneapolis.]

## Territorial Hail Insurance Ordinance.

Under the provisions of The Hail Insurance Ordinance which came into force on January 1, 1902, the Territorial Treasurer will after that date be prepared, on behalf of the Government of the Territories, to enter into a contract to insure any growing crop of wheat, oats, barley or flax against loss or injury to an amount of four dollars per acre.

Application must be made in the form provided for by the Ordinance, a copy of which can be had from any postmaster.

Only wheat, oats, barley and flax can be insured. Insurance may be applied for all or any of the varieties of grain mentioned, but not less than the whole crop of any one variety of grain growing upon any quarter section or river lot will be insured. In this connection special attention is called to the last clause in the form of application.

With every application must be forwarded the sum of ten cents (or such proportionate amount as may be required in cases of partial interest) for each acre to be insured.

In cases of insurance of partial interests, the amount payable to the Treasurer and the amount of insurance

## Some watchmakers harp on Railroad Watches. More than twenty Elgin Watches

have been sold for every mile of railway trackage in the world. Sold by every jeweler in the land; guaranteed by the world's greatest watch works.

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ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

will be proportionate to the interest insured. For instance—For a half interest in a crop the fee will be five cents per acre and the maximum indemnity two dollars per acre.

Every contract for insurance stipulates that the person whose crop is insured is liable for such further payment per acre (but not exceeding ten cents per acre) as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine to be required to defray expenses and pay claims for losses of the season. All adjusted claims will be paid in full without regard to the aggregate receipts from all sources.

Attention is directed to the following sections of The Hail Insurance Ordinance—

5. (1) Every application for insurance shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto; and each such application with the receipt of the minister therefor shall for all the purposes of this Ordinance be deemed the contract of insurance.

5. (2) The provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be and shall form a part of every contract of insurance.

7. (2) No application for insurance shall be accepted from any person who has not fully paid up all amounts due by him under this Ordinance.

8. (1) Whenever any crop under this Ordinance is injured by hail, the person whose interest in such crop is insured shall forthwith notify the minister by registered letter, and shall also notify such person as may have been designated by the minister for that purpose.

8. (2) Such notification shall be deemed to be sufficient if made by the insured person or by any one else on his behalf.

9. The minister may cause an examination to be made from time to time of any area reported to have been affected by hail.

10. (1) The minister shall appraise the actual loss or damage done by hail to any crop insured under this Ordinance.

10. (2) In case of loss or injury by hail where it is found that through error or mistake the number of acres of crop on any river lot or quarter section forms only a part of the total acreage under crop on the river lot or quarter section and in which the person insured has any interest, the minister may pay that percentage of the amount of the indemnity payable on account of such loss or injury as the area insured is of the said total area under crop.

10. (3) For the purpose of adjustment under this Ordinance no account shall be taken of the value of the crop and in the event of partial loss the amount of compensation to be paid shall bear the same proportion to the total amount of insurance that the loss bears to the total amount of crop.

11. If any person be not satisfied with the appraisal of the minister he may have the question of the amount

of the loss or damage actually done to his crop by hail submitted to the arbitration of two persons one to be appointed by himself and one by the minister by notifying the minister of his dissatisfaction with such appraisal; and such notification shall be a submission under The Arbitration Ordinance and the provisions of the last mentioned Ordinance shall apply thereto.

For further information apply to the Territorial Treasurer, to whom all communications respecting Hail Insurance should be addressed.

## HERSEE'S RELIABLE SEEDS.

Are leading everywhere. We sell to more farmers every year. They know where to get the best Seeds that grow.

### A FEW MONEY MAKERS.

#### NEW SCOTCH WHITE OATS.

Heaviest yielding oat known, a great stooler, long heads, and enormous yielder, and adapted to the north west, often yielding 80 to 100 bush. per acre. See the profit there is in this oat. Price, pkt. 10c.; 1 lb. 20c.; bush. \$1.50; 5 bush. \$6.50

#### SPELTZ.

New grain, fine sample, bush. \$1.25 (50 lbs.)

#### GRASS PEA.

Bug Proof. This is the Pea to grow to make money. Yields 20 to 30 bush. per acre. Price, bush. 95c.

#### HERSEE'S EARLY MARKET POTATO.

Early, beautiful in shape, skin light pink, flesh white, dry and floury, buy a few and sell to your neighbor at good prices next year, it will pay you. Price, bush, \$1.50, lb. 15c.

We also give you 40 pkts. of vegetable and flower seeds for \$1.00. New seeds. Beautiful seed annual free. Address

HERSEE & BICKELL, SEED MERCHANTS  
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

## Your Money Back

IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

**Imperial**

## Maple Syrup

RETURN IT TO YOUR GROCER, WHO IS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE YOU YOUR MONEY BACK.

IMPERIAL SYRUP CO.

88 GREYNUN ST. MONTREAL.

## DAVID BRADLEY STEEL HAY PRESS

One horse can operate it. Very easy for two. Send for circular.

NOT A COW NOR CHAIN ABOUT IT. Simplest Press Made. LOW BRIDGE. Lifting Jack goes with each press. Powerful—puts full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon 2 horses draw it on common roads.

Has an AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.

DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., 127 E. Broadway, BRADLEY, ILL.

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When writing, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

## STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

### A Soil that "Blows."

We notice that old and worn soils are much more apt to "blow" than new ones, at the same time we have noticed that newly turned sod land never blows. Have we ever stopped to reason why? Some have, and rightly arrived at the conclusion that the reason new soil does not blow is because of grass roots in it acting as binders to hold it together. These roots decay in time and there being no more new ones to take their place it is only a question of time until all these binders are rotted and converted into humus. There is then nothing to hold or bind the particles of soil together and the wind can lift a particle of soil at a time and carry it away. Once the soil reaches this condition no known method of cultivation will stop the wind from blowing it.

How, then, can it be stopped? Shelter belts will help some, but their influence in preventing blowing is limited to a distance of about 50 ft. for every foot in height. It will thus be seen that it is impracticable to protect our land by trees, so we must follow the hint nature has given us and again fill our soil full of grass roots. We must study to do this and nothing must be left undone to keep these "soil binders" in the land. A rotation then in which grass figures is not only good farming, but imperative. When we bind the soil together with grass roots we are also adding humus, for when the grass roots decay humus is formed, and it has the power of holding moisture and plant food. Humus acts like a sponge to hold moisture in the soil; rock cannot do this and our soil is simply a mass of finely powdered rock. Therefore it is imperative that a soil which blows should be seeded down to brome grass or other grass whose roots tend to fill the soil and bind it together.

Knowing these facts there is no excuse for a man having a soil that "blows." If he has it shows either that he is ignorant of the first principle governing the cultivation of his soil or that he is indifferent to put his knowledge into practice. A soil that "blows" is nature's silent protest against a method of cultivation unsuited to it. This should set the owner thinking.

A project is on foot to establish an oatmeal mill at Caigary, Alta.

A correspondent of the London Miller says he has seen a sample of old cats that weigh 53 lbs. to the bushel.

An American exchange says this is the year in which the Northern States and Canada may expect a visit from the 17-year locust. It is probable he may be heard from further south before trying to make his mark with us.

A century ago a few unfortunate Englishmen found themselves at Port Philip, Australia, and found also that it was not fit for a white man to live in. Now it is Victoria, and its capital, Melbourne, one of the finest modern cities in the world.

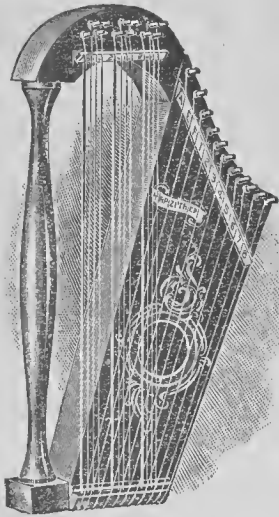
R. T. Logan, Lauder, Man., who came into that district in 1882, recently entertained a number of the pioneers who came in at that remote date, and the company spent a very pleasant evening talking over the hardships and interesting memories of their pioneer days.

Miami is to have another cement company. It will be known as The Moore Cement Manufacturing Co. The interested parties, W. & J. Moore, Miami; L. S. Vaughan, Selkirk; Dr. O. I. Grain, M.P.F., Winnipeg, and Jno. Haffner, Winnipeg, are applying for incorporation.

If you want the best, the most improved and the most reliable binder in the world—buy the McCormick—it is the unit of measure in harvesting machines. (Advt.)

# OUR NEW CATALOGUE IS READY

Our beautifully printed Spring and Summer Catalogue is now ready for distribution. If you would like a copy please let us know and one will be sent you by return post.



### HARP-ZITHER

This is the most novel and unique instrument ever invented. Best substitute for the piano on earth. It is so simple that a child can play it and the music is so good and so sweet that it will charm the most trained ear. Price, \$4.90.

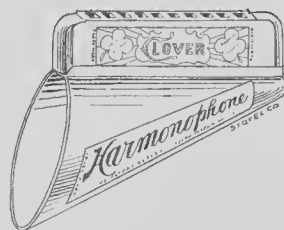
### For \$3.65.

This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with purfling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each violin we include a genuine Brazil wood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin, and one complete self instructor containing over one hundred selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For \$1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case, fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key.

C. O. D. IF PREFERRED.—If you do not wish to remit all the cash with your order, send us 65c. as a guarantee of good faith and we shall be glad to forward Violin by express C.O.D., subject to examination. You can then examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express agent the balance of our special price, \$3.65, and the express charges.



### THE CLOVER HARMONOPHONE.



An entirely new invention in the Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular Clover Harmonica and metal phone, as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. The phone is attached to Harmonica by metal clamps, and can be detached instantly. The player operates it same as an ordinary mouth organ, but places right hand over open end of phone, and by moving the hand produces the pleasing effects above mentioned. 65c. each, by mail 10c. extra.

Let your boy learn Telegraphy.



### TELEGRAPH OUTFIT.

This outfit, as shown by the illustration, is a first class, full sized Telegraph set. All the working parts, which includes a lever key, sounder yoke or anvil, adjusting screws, etc., are finely finished brass, and the sounder lever of fine composition metal, such as is used in high-grade instruments. The base is of highly polished hardwood. The sounder gives a loud, clear sound, equal to that of the best instrument. Price, with battery, 4 ohms, \$4.15. Price, without battery, \$3.30.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SETS.

For communicating without wires. We make these instruments to order only, and shall be glad to furnish prices upon application. These are practical instruments capable of use within distances up to 100 miles. When writing, please state the distance you wish to signal, and whether it is desired to ring a bell only, or to transmit regular telegraphic messages.

### MEN'S SADDLES.



### Our \$5.35 Saddle.

No. 21. Made on rawhide Morgan saddle tree, trimmed with russet leather; plain wooden stirrups; single cinch; the best saddle made at the price.

\$5.35.

### LACROSSE STICKS.

Lacrosse players should write to us for their sticks and balls. The orders will be filled with great promptness and the goods will be found satisfactory. Sticks cannot be sent by mail.

Lally's Clockcord. \$2.75 each.  
Lally's No. 1 Match. 1.60 each.  
The Winnipeg... 1.25 each.  
Youths', 4 feet... 50c. each.  
Boys', 3 feet... 30c. each.

### LACROSSE BALLS.

Regulation style. 40c. each.  
By mail 5c. extra.

### BASEBALLS.

Our Baseballs are equal to any in the market. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Postage 5c. extra on each ball.

No. 1. The boy's "Boss or Rocket Ball, 2-piece sheepskin cover, well made and a good serviceable ball—the best ball on the market for the price. 10c. each.

No. 2. King of the Field. 20c. each.

No. 3. King of the Diamond. 50c. each.

No. 4. Amateur. 60c. each.

No. 5. Professional. 80c. each.

No. 6. League—made of the best material and warranted to last a full game without losing its shape. \$1.50 each.

### BASEBALL BATS.

These can only be sent by Express—or by freight with other goods. They cannot be forwarded by mail.

No. 7. Youth's Ash, black end. 15c. each.

No. 8. Black end, antique, white ash. 40c. each.

No. 9. Black end, willow. 50c. each.

No. 10. League, highest quality. \$1.00 each.

### BASEBALL MASKS.

No. 1—Youths', without head or chin piece, 75c.

No. 2—Youths', without head or chin piece, heavier than No. 1, \$1.00.

No. 3—Regular League, \$2.75.



# PING PONG

OR

## TABLE TENNIS.

This is the most fashionable game of the day. It is only necessary to play it once to be convinced that it is the most captivating and fascinating Indoor Game ever produced.

It is a scientific game, too—is, in fact, a veritable indoor version of the popular game of Lawn Tennis. It is easily learned, a few minutes' play sufficing to familiarize one with the various strokes necessary in playing. Rules accompany every set.

Every set sold by us is a good one, and will prove satisfactory. The higher priced are, of course, more perfectly finished, but the cheap sets are durable and good.

No. 1. Two Double Head Vellum Bats, Net, Balls and Rules of Game complete in box. Price, \$1.50.

No. 2. Two good Double Head Vellum Bats, metal Clamp Posts, Net, Balls and Rules of Game, complete in box. Price, \$2.50.

No. 3. Two fine Double Head Vellum Bats, handsome metal Clamp Posts, Net, Balls and Rules of Game, complete in box. Price, \$3.75.

"A." Latest style, good quality Wood Bats, adjustable Net, metal Poles and Clamps, Balls and Rules of Game, complete in box. Price, \$4.50.

"B." Latest style, good quality Wood Bats, adjustable metal Poles and Clamps, Net and Balls, Rules, complete. Price, \$6.00.

"C." Latest style, best quality Wood Bats, adjustable Net, Poles and Clamps, nickel-plated, Net, Balls and Rules, complete. Price, \$10.00.

"D." Latest style, best quality Wood Bats, leather faced, adjustable Net, Poles and Clamps, nickel-plated, superior Net, Balls and Rules, complete. Price, \$11.00.

# The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG.

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.





### Apiculture.

By James Duncan, Roseau, Man.

Apiculture is now past the experimental stage; and it has been proven conclusively that Manitoba is just as well adapted for bee-keeping as for any of the other branches of agriculture. With proper care and attention and under favorable conditions it will yield a reward for the money and labor expended equal to, if not greater than, anything on the farm. In making this statement I am not depreciating the capabilities of Manitoba as an agricultural country. I would say most emphatically that No. 1 hard wheat, fat cattle, butter and cheese are not its only products.

The prairie also produces flowers in lavish profusion, in fact, in far greater abundance than it gets credit for. These flowers yield nectar freely which, on being stored by the busy bee in nature's laboratory, the hive, becomes not only one of the most delicious but healthiest of foods.

To the apiarist bee culture on the prairie offers more inducements than do many more tropical climes. It presents opportunities for the up-building of an industry that might add many thousands of dollars annually to the income of the population; not by a depletion of the fertility of the soil, but by utilising the means nature has provided for the storing of that which is going to waste or is carried off by the atmosphere.

In Manitoba the honey bee enjoys a greater immunity from disease and enemies and the beekeeper from drawbacks than in any country I am aware of. The amateur will find the little busy bee a very interesting and profitable study. The specialist in bee keeping in this province may enjoy a competence of this world's goods and have more opportunity of self culture than falls to the lot of the husbandman or even to many professional men.

The honey bee is the horticulturist's friend and no orchard or garden is complete without a few bee hives. They not only add to the amount of fruit by distributing the pollen of the flowers, but by providing the means of preserving the fruit when grown. The honey bee would prove a valuable adjunct on any farm where the proper conditions exist. Apiculture is no more problematic, the solution has been worked out and all that is required is development to make it one of the paying industries of our country.

How this development can best be accomplished is the problem that now presents itself for solution. Bee-keepers, although existing in greater number than is generally supposed, are not sufficiently strong to undertake the work by themselves, but if the horticulturists and the apiculturists would join hands and in hearty co-operation work for the desired result much good might be accomplished. Go to the little busy bee and learn what united effort can do.

When our Horticultural Society gives to apiculture the attention its importance demands it will not only be adding to its usefulness but to its interests financially and otherwise. We look to our Experimental Farms for aid in this matter and to our agricultural journals to lay before their readers not only the benefits of the proper cultivation of the soil, care in the selection of seeds and the profits in the right kinds of stock, etc., but also what the little busy bee can accomplish.

Locality in bee keeping as well as in farming has much to do with results, and the successful apiarist must know the conditions existing in his or her locality and be governed thereby.

## NEW GRAIN SPELTZ QUALITY FIRST

### BEATS SPRING WHEAT IN YIELD OF GRAIN

AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE IN 1901.

In Western States it is claimed to yield 80 to 100 bushels of richer food than Corn, besides giving as much as four tons of good hay per acre. Speltz is best described as a combination of Wheat, Rye and Barley, and for fattening Cattle, Poultry, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, etc., is equal to other grains. Heads similar to two-rowed Barley. Is not easily injured by the weather, and will produce enormous crops on poor soil. (Sow 1 1/2 bushels per acre). Every farmer should try it. Pound 20c.; 3 pounds 50c., by mail postpaid. Peck (10 lbs.) 50c.; 1/2-Bus. (20 lbs.) 80c.; Bushel (40 lbs.) \$1.40, by freight at purchaser's expense.

### RENNIE'S GIANT SUGAR MANGEL.

New Field Root. Has feeding qualities that make it superior to any other for producing milk or as a flesh former. Heaviest cropping root grown. Pound 35c.; 3 Pounds for \$1.00, postpaid.

### WAVERLEY OATS.

Famous White Oat from Europe; gives astonishing returns, grown in Canada. Positively the heaviest weight and finest in appearance of any Oat now before the public. Thin in the hull, with bright amber-colored straw, standing upright in almost all kinds of weather. Our crops have satisfied us that it is wonderfully adapted to both soil and climate of this country. Give it a trial. Pound 30c.; 3 Pounds 75c., postpaid. Peck 60c.; 1/2-Bus. \$1.00; Bushel \$1.60; 5 Bushels \$7.50.

Prices—By peck, half-bushel and bushel do not include Express or Freight Charges nor Bags.

Bags—Cotton, each 18c.; Linen, each 10c.

Address all Orders...

**WM. RENNIE,** COR. ADELAIDE and JARVIS STS., **TORONTO.**



THAT'S THE THOUGHT standing back of the seeds we sell. Prices are down to the lowest notch. By mail postpaid unless otherwise stated. Safe Arrival Guaranteed.

**BUTTER BEANS—Prolific Golden Wax—No garden complete without them. 5 lbs. 80c.; 1b. .19**

**GARDEN BEETS—Eclipse—Round, extra quality. A great favorite. Lib. 60c.; 1/2-lb. .20**

**GARDEN CARROT—Intermediate Red—Stump rooted. Always in demand. Sure and reliable. Rich quality, fine color. Lib. 75c.; 1/2-lb. .25**

**FIELD CARROT—White Intermediate—A great cropper. Easy to harvest. Always satisfactory. Lib. 70c.; 1/2-lb. .20**

**GARDEN CORN—Early Sugar—Early, sweet and tender. Excellent for table use. 5 lbs. 65c.; 1b. .14**

**ONION—(Black Seed)—Yellow Danvers—The heaviest cropper known. Seed of extra quality. 5 lbs. \$4.00; 1b. 90c.; 1/2-lb. .30**

**ONION SETTS—Setts furnish large onions early as well as first green onions for table use. 5 quarts \$1.00; 2 quarts 45c.; quart. .25**

**GARDEN PEAS—Extra Early—For table use. The First and Best. 5 lbs. 80c.; 1b. .19**

**RADISH—Scarlet Turnip—Round. A great favorite with gardeners. Always crisp and tender. Lib. 75c.; 1/2-lb. .25**

**MANGEL WURZEL—Mammoth Long Red—First Prize Stock. Single Root weighed 73 lbs. Try it. 5 lbs. \$1.10; 1b. .23**

**SWEDEN TURNIP—Champion Purple Top—A sure cropper. Nice clean roots. Always gives satisfaction. 5 lbs. \$1.20; 1b. .25**

**BEST SUGAR BEET—Rennie's Danish—A wonderful yielder. Try our new Danish grown seed. Tested for purity and germination. Lib. 35c.; 1/2-lb. .20**

**NEW WHEAT—American Blue Stem—The heaviest yielding wheat of the North-Western States. Beautiful grain. Heads bald. 7 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; 1b. .20**

**NEW FIELD CORN—Northern Prolific—Ripens in 90 days, and yields surprisingly. 7 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; 1b. .20**

**NEW FODDER PLANT—Japanese Millet—Yields 6 1/2 tons of dry straw, and over 90 bushels of seed per acre. Try it. 7 lbs. \$1.00; 3 lbs. 50c.; 1b. .20**

REMIT CASH WITH ORDER.

### Western Horticultural Society's Exhibition.

The prize list for a provincial exhibition of fruit, vegetables and flowers to be held in Winnipeg, Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1902, by the Western Horticultural Society, is now complete and will be published in a short time. The total amount of prizes will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000, open for competition to the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. Amateurs and professionals will compete in separate classes in flowers and vegetables, but in fruits no such distinction will be drawn.

Special attention is directed to a prize of \$25 offered for the best collection of vegetables and flowers exhibited by an agricultural or horticultural society. The only condition necessary for competition is that all the exhibits shall be grown by a member of the agricultural or horticultural society making the exhibit.

With the object of encouraging flower growing on school grounds the secretary of the society, Mr. Bartlett, offers special prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$1 for collections of sweet peas grown on a rural school ground by the children attending the school. The teacher may advise or direct the work of the children, but all work except spading or ploughing soil for planting must be done by the pupils. As a further encouragement, Mr. Bartlett also offers to supply a collection of valuable sweet pea seed to each school where there are six members of the society residing in the school district. Applications for these seeds must be made by April 20th. Each collection

More Colds are cured by Pyny-Balsam than any other one remedy. It cures quickly and certainly. Bronchial affections give way readily to it. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. (Advt.)

of seed will be accompanied by full instructions for cultivation.

The society is preparing a circular giving lists of fruits and flowers which are recommended for planting in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. This will be sent free of charge to all applicants and can be secured by addressing the secretary of the society.

The following privileges are offered to members for the present year:

Copies of all publications, past and future.

New flowering and fruit plants of known and tested varieties.

Free entry and admission to exhibition.

Practical advice on any horticultural subject.

A list of plants for free distribution will be published at an early date, and a copy will be sent to all members as soon as issued. Others may secure same by application to Melvin Bartlett, secretary Western Horticultural Society, Winnipeg, who will also be pleased to answer all inquiries regarding the society.

### Do You Work for Profit?

If you make butter for profit, you should remember that WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S "IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR" will add from 3 to 5 cents per pound to the value of your butter. Cheap and imperfectly prepared butter colors lower the value of butter so much that it cannot be sold. All prize buttermakers use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s "Improved Butter Color." (Advt.)

**156 POPULAR SONGS** With WORDS and MUSIC complete neatly printed and bound in one volume. A grand collection of Musical Gems, sentimental, pathetic, comic & a veritable treasury of the world's popular songs. Price 10 cents, post-paid, including our catalogue of sheet music and popular books. Agents wanted everywhere. McFarlane & Co., 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can. (Advt.)

## Baby's Own Soap

**PURE, FRAGRANT, CLEANSING.**

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.  
MONTREAL. 1-2

### CAN YOU SELL ANYTHING?

**WILL YOU TRY?**  
If so, we offer you a chance to make big money. Our line of **HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES** includes:—The Pinless Clothes Line, the Belvidere Carpet Stretcher and Tackler (combined), the Cabinet Clothes Dryer, the Tarbox Sham Holder, and other easy sellers. We cannot describe them here. Write for descriptions and terms. **TARBOX BROS., Toronto.**

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

**Winnipeg Forestry Association.**

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Forestry Association was held on the evening of March 20th. This association is in affiliation with the Canadian Forestry Association and has for its object the advancement of forestry in the West. The president, Dr. Bryce, presided and gave a report of the work done during the year. He referred to the timber reserves set apart by the Dominion Lands Department and which are under the charge of E. F. Stephenson, Winnipeg. Special effort was made to get the Dominion Government to reforest and protect the sand hills west of Carberry.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed the financial standing to be in anything but a satisfactory condition. To become members of the Canadian Forestry Association it was necessary to turn over the whole of the annual fee. This left the association no funds to conduct business. This led up to a proposition either to start the association on its own footing or else propose some scheme of affiliation which will leave enough money in the treasury to carry on business.

E. Stewart, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, explained that there was no provision made in the constitution for affiliated societies, that the official organ of the society, Rod and Gun, cost 50c., and that the membership fee could not therefore be lowered. Several members said they did not care for Rod and Gun and it was then proposed to do without the paper and turn in 50c. per member to the central association. This met with approval, but Mr. Stewart pointed out that notice would have to be given the central association asking for a change in the constitution to admit affiliated societies. A resolution to this effect was then passed.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Hon. Pres.—His Honor Lieut.-Gov. D. H. McMillan.

President—Dr. Geo. Bryce.

Vice-President—A. P. Stevenson.

Sec.-Treas.—M. Bartlett, Winnipeg.

Directors—D. W. Buchanan, E. F. Stephenson, H. Sanderson, R. Barclay, R. T. Riley, all of Winnipeg; C. J. Thompson, Virden, and F. Schultz, Baldur.

A. P. Stevenson, Nelson, gave the first address, on Forestry Work in Manitoba. The objects in tree planting were protection, fuel, and moisture. We must combat the idea that trees will not grow on the prairies. That they will have been amply proved. In this work we are not pioneers, for in the States to the south of us it has been carried on for years and trees now 40 ft. high testify as to what the prairies can grow.

He explained how the land should be prepared for tree planting, how far apart the trees should be planted in windbreaks and the distance these breaks should be from buildings.

John Caldwell, Virden, followed with a practical address on "Planting Wind Breaks." As a great deal of his address has already been placed before the readers of The Farmer in articles from Mr. Caldwell's pen, it is needless to repeat it here. His talk was listened to with interest, as it was manifest that he knew what he was talking about. He strongly recommended the Forestry Department to have their trees delivered to the farmers in the fall and then "heel" them in for the winter. This would tend to distribute the work over the year and save the rush of work in the spring.

"Forestry in its Relation to Bird Protection" was the subject of A. E. Atkinson's address. Mr. Atkinson's name is well known to Farmer readers as a strong friend of the birds. He brought out in his address the thought that these forest reserves and shelter belts around our homes provided protection for birds and that such shelters would do more than close seasons enforced by the game laws to bring back our feathered friends. He

pointed out that many of our now rare, retiring game birds had disappeared because the breeding conditions liked by them had disappeared. As an instance of this he mentioned the disappearance of the wild pigeon once so numerous in Eastern Ontario. They lived on beech nuts and maple seeds and bred in the pineries. The clearing away of the forests deprived them of their breeding grounds and their natural food, hence they disappeared. He exhibited specimens of birds sometimes killed because of their depredations—the cat bird, cherry bird, robin and red headed wood pecker. They were all fond of fruit, but their chief food was insects and they were surely entitled to the small amount of fruit they did take. If in planting tree belts about the buildings pin and choke cherries were planted as well as other wild fruit, the birds would feed upon them instead of our cultivated fruits. The wild ones are always preferred by the birds. This is a hint all tree planters should remember, as these cherries grow readily.

E. Stewart was the last speaker, and though his paper on "The Utility of Forests in Relation to Water Supply" was rather a long one, it was full of useful information.

**Canadian Forestry Association.**

The annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association was held in Ottawa, March 6th. The report of the directors shows that the increase in membership for the year was 347. Over 700 farmers have asked to take part in the tree planting scheme for the prairie lands, and about 450 of these applicants will receive trees this spring. Owing to extensive forest fires in that province, the B.C. Government was asked to enforce the penalty clause of their fire act. The work of guarding the forests from destruction by fire has been well looked after this year throughout the Dominion, except in Quebec.

A paper written by Sir Henri Joly, Lieut.-Governor of B.C., on "Eastern Forest Trees Grown at Victoria, B.C.," was read. Sir Henri has been experimenting on tree growing since he went to B.C. Thos. Southworth, forestry inspector for Ontario, gave an interesting account of his work and dwelt on the large amount of pulpwood there is standing in Northern Ontario, and through which the proposed extension of the C. N. R. eastward from Port Arthur would pass. This extension would certainly mean the destruction of large areas by fire.

The management of Wood Lots, was the subject of a valuable paper by W. W. Hutt, of South End, Ont.

R. H. Campbell, assistant-secretary, submitted a report on the damage done by forest fires in Canada during the year. In the Temiskaming district last June fully 200,000,000 feet of timber must have been destroyed. In Nova Scotia almost fifteen thousand acres, the timber on which was valued at about \$10 per acre, was burned over. In Northumberland County, New Brunswick, 42,000 acres of forest was burned over. In British Columbia a considerable area was ravaged by fire. In Ontario there were no serious losses in the districts patrolled by rangers, but a district of fully 3,000 square miles in the Missanabie River, Northern Ontario, suffered from the ravages of fire. There was a general concurrence of opinion in the discussion which followed in favor of precautionary measures against fire and a rigid enforcement of the law against those whose carelessness led to outbreaks.

Professor John Macoun, Assistant-Director of the Geological Survey, read a paper on "The Second Discovery of the West." Thirty years ago,

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he said, the greater part of Assiniboia and Alberta was condemned to perpetual sterility, and the "fertile belt" along the Saskatchewan was considered the only tract fit for settlement. Various expeditions were sent out to examine the country, and Prof. Macoun, who accompanied some of them, was emphatic in his opinion that there was a great future before the country, a forecast which later developments have proved correct.

Dr. Wm. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, gave a most interesting address on "The Work and Influence of the Experimental Farms in Promoting Tree Planting in the Canadian Northwest."

D. L. McGibbon, of the Laurentide Pulp Company, spoke upon the importance of preserving the pulpwood forests of Canada and urged the desirability of this raw material being kept in the country and converted into the finished product of paper. As an illustration he mentioned that a cord of pulpwood was worth \$3.50. If exported all that this country derived was the cost of cutting the wood. Converted into mechanical or ground pulp, it meant an expenditure in Canada of \$7 per cord for labor and material. Transformed into chemical pulp, the expenditure per cord would be \$15, and if manufactured into paper a cord of wood which originally costs \$3.50 represented an outlay of at least \$40. At present there are over one million cords of wood annually exported to the United States, which is worth from \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000. If this were manufactured into paper it would represent an annual expenditure for labor and material of over \$30,000,000. The permanent investments in limits, water powers, mills, machinery, etc., would require a sum several times in excess of this amount. The United States admits our pulpwood free of duty, but exacts \$1.67 per ton for mechanical or ground pulpwood, and \$3.33 per ton for chemical sulphite. The United States manufacturers are thus provided with raw material from Canada free or in a partly manufactured state at a low price, and are protected from foreign competition in paper. This state of affairs is almost ruinous at times to Canadian manufacturers. The speaker argued in favor of a policy which would ensure to Canada the full benefit of its great store of raw material.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—Patron, the Governor-General; Honorary President, Sir Henri Joly; President, Wm.

Little, Montreal; Vice-President, Hiram Robinson, Ottawa; Secretary, E. Stewart, Ottawa; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. Campbell, Ottawa; Executive, C. E. E. Ussher, E. F. Joly de Lotbiniere, Dr. Saunders, C. J. Booth, Prof. Macoun, W. C. Edwards and Thomas Southworth.

The Assiniboia Horticultural Society has already issued the prize list for its first annual show, to be held at Regina on August 21st. This will give intending competitors the chance to order their seeds now of classes in which they desire to compete. The other societies could hardly do better than follow this example.

Some time since we gave a synopsis of the act passed at last session of the Dominion Parliament in regard to fraudulent packing of fruit. A fruit shipper at Brighton, Ont., has been fined under this act for shipping "faced" apples to Manitoba. It is pleasing to know that the act is being enforced, as the West has suffered long enough from fraudulent packing.

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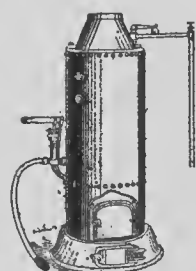
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## No Longer Wild and Woolly.

We are cultured to the limit in this famous western land,  
Christianity upon us has a clutch,  
And refinement in our actions always plays a winning hand—  
We are getting there, dead certain, inch by inch.  
As an ornament, the pistol is completely out of date.  
Very rarely do we have a shutzenfest,  
We are up with the procession and we mean to hold our gait—  
It no longer is the wild and woolly West.  
We are short of desperadoes, scarcely ever see a tough  
With a yearning craze for shooting up the town,  
And the tenderfoot from Jersey when he tries to run a bluff  
Undergoes a rather hasty calling down.  
We are drinking better liquor than we did in days of yore,  
And we go about more fashionably dressed;  
The advance wave of progress quenched our burning thirst for gore—  
It no longer is the wild and woolly West.  
Not a Christian man among us wears his breeches in his hoots,  
And the old wool shirt is but a memory now.  
And we look with disapproval on the tenderfoot galoots  
Who are sporting his sombreros on the brow.  
We are seen at church ere the trout begin to hite,  
With a holy flame alight in every breast,  
And we're always in our couches at the stroke of twelve at night—  
It no longer is the wild and woolly West.  
And the ladies, Heaven bless 'em, are so nicest, nice and sweet,  
You would think them truant angels from the skies;  
Never see them dash astraddle on bronches through the streets  
Making hosiery displays for staring eyes.  
Not a slangy word or sentence even ripples from their lips,  
For a high old time they never go in quest;  
Not a gun is ever peeping from the pocket of their hips—  
It no longer is the wild and woolly West.  
Oh, you bet your filthy lucre, we're refined to heat the hand.  
We have culture to distribute to the birds,  
And the brand of fresh morality we always keep on hand  
Couldn't be described in common rhyme words.  
We in every moral attribute are strictly recherche,  
And that same's no pipey visionary jest,  
And we love the rugged country into which we've come to stay—  
It no longer is the wild and woolly West.

## Rags and Tags and Velvet Gowns.

"N there was a new hoy at school yesterday, 'n he had great patches on his knees; 'n when we choosed up the boys didn't choose him; 'n his face got red, oh! as red as fire; 'n he walked away 'n stood lookin' off over the water at the ships. Served him right, I say."  
Ted had been rattling on in this fashion for at least fifteen minutes; and mama, who was reading up for her next club paper, hardly heard a word; but this last caught her attention, and she looked over the top of the book with a little start.  
"Perhaps he was watching for his ship to come in," said she, quietly.  
If Ted could have seen the rest of her face, he would have done some thinking before he said any more.  
"His ship! 'Tisn't likely a hoy like him would have a ship—is it now? Course he can't help the patches, p'r'aps," said Ted, condescendingly, "but he oughtn't to come to a pay school with us. Harold Winston said it wasn't suitable; and so did all the other boys. He ought to go to the public school where the other patches are."  
Mama's eyebrows went up in a fashion that would have alarmed Ted if he had happened to look at her, but he was stroking the spotless knees of his own velvet trousers.  
"I used to know a hoy who wore patches," "You, mama," cried Ted.  
"Yes. I used to play with him every day. Patches and bare brown feet, and a hat without any brim."  
"Was he a nice boy?" asked Ted, doubtfully.  
"I think, taking everything into consideration, he was the nicest boy I ever knew," said mama, with an emphatic little nod.  
"And I ought to know, for I went to school with him for years."  
"N when the boys choosed up did they leave him out?" asked Ted.  
"Oh, dear me, no!" said mama, decidedly.  
"They wouldn't for the world have done anything so impolite."  
Ted looked blank for a moment. Then his face grew red, oh! as red as fire.  
"His ship hadn't come in then," continued

mama; "but it has since. He owns a big factory now."  
"W-w-hat's his name?" sputtered Ted.  
"John Hartley Livingston."  
"Uncle John Livin'ston!"  
Mama nodded. "All boys who wear patches—and bare brown feet—don't become rich men; but I fear they are more apt to become something worth while than boys who wear velvet suits, because they are used to hardships and dirt, and disagreeable things. Men who amount to something have a great deal of hard, disagreeable work to do."  
"This is my best suit, anyway," cried Ted, twisting in his chair. "I don't always wear velvet. You know I wore it 'cause it was Friday and speakin' day."  
Mama went back to her book, and Ted stole away and lay down on a fluffy white rug with his feet on the seat of the sofa—a favorite position of his when he wanted to think.  
Monday night he came home greatly excited and stood before his mother with his feet crossed.  
"The boys choosed again, 'n I choosed the patched boy, 'n they wouldn't let him play, 'n we went off 'n played muniblety-peg hy our two selves," he cried, the words fairly tumbling over each other. Then he uncrossed his feet and swung the under one forward. There was a jagged hole in the knee of his trousers. "'N I want that patched," he cried, with a defiant ring in his voice. "If you please, mama," he added, in gentler tones.  
"Very well," said mama, soberly, but her mouth was smiling behind the book.  
"The boys have all come 'round, mama," Ted announced cheerfully, a week later. "Harold Winston came 'round to-day. He held out two days longer 'n any of the rest, 'n he did hate to give in, but he got tired of walkin' 'round all by himself."—S. S. Times.

## A Woman's Problem.

When breakfast things are cleared away  
The same old problem's rising,  
For she again sits down to think  
Of something appetizing.  
The dinner she must soon prepare,  
Or give the cook directions,  
And great is the relief she feels  
When she has made selections.  
When dinner things are cleared away  
The problem that is upper  
Is just the same, with one word changed—  
"What can I get for supper?"  
She wants to give them something new,  
And long is meditation  
Till choice is made, and then begins  
The work of preparation.  
When supper things are cleared away  
Again her mind is worried,  
For then she thinks of breakfast time,  
When meals are often hurried.  
She ponders o'er it long until  
The question is decided,  
Then hustles 'round till she makes sure  
That everything's provided.  
Three times each day, week in, week out,  
This problem she is meeting,  
And often she is sore perplexed  
In making plans for eating;  
For one likes this, and one likes that,  
And what is appetizing  
To some is by the other spurned  
As food that they're despising.  
That "woman's work is never done"  
Has often been disputed,  
But that she's worried is a fact,  
And cannot be refuted.  
The worry over what to eat  
Is greatest of these questions,  
And glad she'd do if some one else  
Would make the meal suggestions.  
—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Bits from Burns.

It's no in books, it's no in lears,  
It's no in makin' muckle mair,  
To mak' us truly blest.  
—Epistle to Davie.  
Oh! what a canty warld were it,  
Would pain and care and sickness spare it,  
And fortune favor worth and merit  
As they deserve.  
—On Life.  
Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as ithers see us!  
—To a Louse.

Heaven spare you lang, to kiss the breath  
O' mony flow'ry slimmers!  
—To Mr. McAdam.  
To lower orders are assign'd  
The humbler ranks of Humankind.  
—The Vision.

The dignifying and dignified consciousness  
of an honest man, and the well-grounded  
trust in approving Heaven, are two most  
substantial foundations of happiness.  
—Sylvander to Clarinda.  
Oh! my luv's like a red, red rose,  
That's newly sprung in June;  
Oh! my luv's like the melody  
That's sweetly played in tune.  
—A Red, Red Rose.

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## Sometimes.

Sometimes I long in utter loneliness  
To see thy face;  
Sometimes I picture how thy smile would  
bless  
This empty place;  
Sometimes I hear thy voice in accents glad  
Or tender tone;  
And then I feel that it is doubly sad  
To be alone!

## If I Had Known.

If I had known in the morning  
How wearily all the day  
The words unkind  
Would trouble my mind  
I said when you went away,  
I had been more cheerful darling,  
Nor given you needless pain,  
But we vex "our own"  
With look and tone  
We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening  
You may give me the kiss of peace,  
Yet it might be  
That never for me  
The pain of the heart should cease.  
How many go forth in the morning  
That never come home at night;  
And hearts have broken  
And harsh words spoken  
That sorrow can ne'er set right.

We have careful thoughts for the stranger  
And smiles for the coming guest;  
But out for our own  
The bitter tone,  
Though we love "our own" the best!  
Ah! lips with the curve impatient,  
Ah! brow with that look of scorn,  
'Twere a cruel fate  
Were the night too late  
To undo the work of the morn!

—Margaret E. Sangster.

## Flannigan and Finnigan.

Superintendent was Flannigan;  
Boss at the election was Finnigan,  
Whichever the kyars got off the track  
An' muddled up things to the devil and hack,  
Finnigan writ it to Flannigan.  
After the wrick was all on agin,  
That is, this Finnigan  
Reported to Flannigan

When Finnigan first writ to Flannigan,  
He writ tin pages did Finnigan,  
An' he told just how the emash occurred,  
Full many a tajus, hunderin' wurd  
Did Finnigan write to Flannigan  
After the kyars had gone on again.  
That was how Finnigan  
Reported to Flannigan.

Now, Flannigan knowed more than Finnigan—  
He'd more education had Flannigan;  
An' t'wore 'em clane an' completely out  
To tell what Finnigan writ about  
In his writin' to Muster Flannigan.  
So he writ back to Finnigan:  
"Don't do such a sin agin;  
Make 'em brief.—Flannigan."

Wheo Finnigan got this from Flannigan,  
He blushed rosy red, did Finnigan;  
An' he said, "I'll gamble a whole smooth's  
pa-ay  
That it will be minny and minny a da-ay  
Before Superintendent, that's Flannigan,  
Gets a whack at this very same sin agin.  
From Finnigan to Flannigan:  
"Reports won't be long agin."

Wan da-ay on the siction of Finnigan,  
On the road sup'intended by Flannigan,  
A rail gave way on a bit of a curve  
An' some kyars went off as they made the  
swerve,  
"There's nobody hurted," sez Finnigan,  
"But repoorte must be made to Flannigan."  
An' he winked at McGorrigan,  
As married a Finnigan.

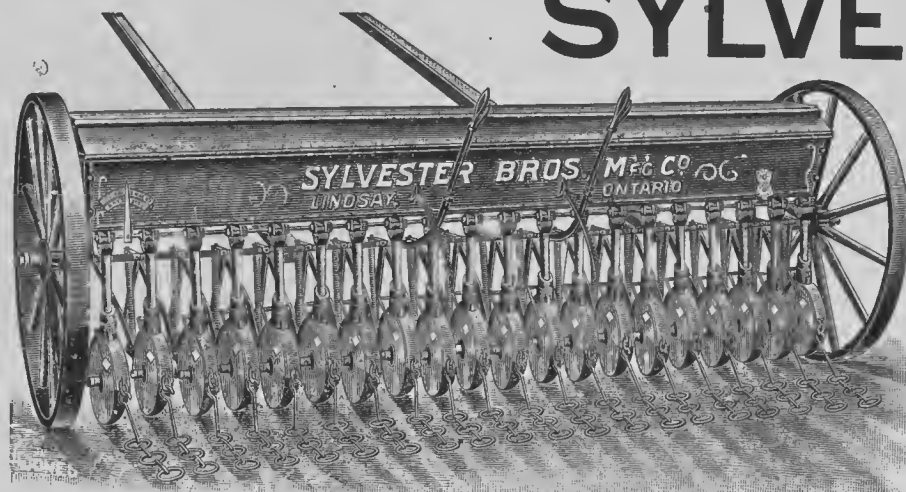
He wuz shantying thin, wuz Finnigan,  
As minny a railroader's been agin,  
An' the shmoky old lamp wuz burnin' bright  
In Finnigan's shanty all that night,  
Billin' down his report was Finnigan,  
An' he writed this here: "Muster Flannigan:  
Off agin, on agin,  
Gone agin.—Finnigan."

—Exchange.

## Tommy's Idea of It.

A lady was recently reading to her young  
son the story of a little fellow whose father  
was taken ill and died, after which he set  
himself diligently to work to assist in support-  
ing himself and his mother. When she  
had finished the story she said:

"Now, Tommy, if pa were to die, wouldn't  
you work to keep mamma?"  
"Why, no," said the little chap, not rel-  
ishing the idea of work. "What for? Ain't  
we got a good house to live in?"  
"Oh, yee, my dear," said the mother, "but  
we can't eat the house, you know."  
"Well, ain't we got plenty of things in the  
pantry?" continued the young hopeful.  
"Certainly, dear," replied the mother, "but  
they would not last long, and what then?"  
"Well, ma," said the young incorrigible,  
after thinking a moment, "ain't there en-  
ough to last till you get another husband?"  
Ma gave it up.



## SYLVESTER

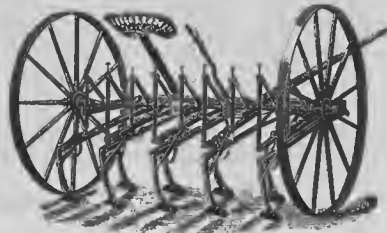
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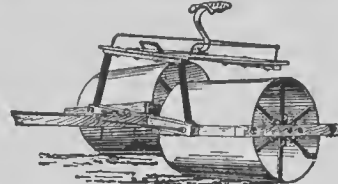
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NATURE'S REMEDY

## FREE TRIAL

It is every man's duty to really BE a man. Why? Because there is no  
excuse for weakness. Folly during boyhood leaves its marks in nervousness,  
drains, impotency, lame-back, varicocele, shrinkage of parts, etc. But what  
of it? Sitting in a draft is a folly productive of a cold, but you assist  
Nature and recover. It doesn't last forever. That's what you want to  
do for your weakness, my friend. Assist Nature. It's a duty you owe your-  
self and your family. The only natural aid is Electricity, not drugs. Every  
honest doctor says as much. That's because Electricity is Strength itself.

The Dr. Sanden  
Herculex Electric Belt

(1902 Model) gives you the current in the only practical way, because it is  
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a few symptoms. I will then fix Belt for your use and arrange to deliver it to you free. Worn by women as well for  
rheumatism, etc. Upon request I send my two books together with symptom blanks free in plain sealed envelope. One  
book on disease in general, describes my Herculex Electric Belt. The other "Strength" is for men only. No charge  
for advice at office or by mail. There is but one best electric belt. Write or call before purchasing elsewhere.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., (Corner Temperance Street, Entrance on Temperance St.) Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturday Evenings Until 9.





### Among Boy Farmers.

Owing to the great pressure of other matter upon our space, we have not been able to publish any of the very numerous letters we are constantly receiving from the young people of both sexes who read The Nor'-West Farmer in their homes and take an interest in its contents. It would take far more room than we have to spare to publish one-half the letters we receive, though it is a pleasure to read them and would be interesting to many of our readers to see them also. We think it a good thing to encourage such writing, but think it desirable at this stage to offer a few words of explanation. Many of the writers assume that we are offering prizes or will give books in return for the letters they may write us. This is a mistake. Last summer we offered two small money prizes for letters from young readers. We expected to have in reply about a dozen or two, from which the best would be picked and published. But the thing caught on and we felt bound in justice to the merits of the writers to publish a number of them. The interest shown by

but need not furnish the names of all the horses, cows, cats, dogs and pet hens on the farm.

Just for the sake of variety we now offer half a dozen books to be distributed among the writers, any age from 7 to 17, of the best description of "The Cow—What she is, what she does and how she does it."

You may combine with your own observation what you can learn from books of zoology. Cram all you have to say into about the same space as the longest letters already printed, don't tell us all the names of breeds, but the points descriptive of a good cow of any breed. What we aim at is to get our young readers to cultivate the habit of correct observation and clear description. We all know how many heads, tails, ears and eyes she has; tell us something else and send it in within three weeks. Think it well over before writing at all.

### Indian Penmanship.

It may interest our young friends to compare their own penmanship with the following specimens taken from the

#### Home And Country

There is a land, of every land the pride,  
Beloved of Heaven o'er all the world beside,  
Where brighter suns dispense serenest light,  
And milder moons imparadise the night  
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,  
Time-tutored age, and love-exalted youth.  
The wandering mariner, whose eye explores  
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores;  
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair  
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air.

#### Indian Summer.

When summer's verdant beauty flies,  
And autumn glows with richer dyes,  
A softer charm beyond them lies—  
It is the Indian Summer.  
Ere winter's snows and winter's breeze  
Bereave of beauty, all the trees,  
The balmy spring renewal sees  
In the sweet Indian Summer.

FAC-SIMILE OF PENMANSHIP FROM ST. PAUL'S INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIDDLECHURCH, MAN.

both young and old among our readers proves that we have their hearty approval.

The editor in charge of this page, who has great sympathy with every effort, of young people especially, to do their best, took the liberty of sending one or two of the letters to Lord Strathcona, and he generously furnished the money to buy Christmas books for some of the writers. Though in poor health at the time, Lord Strathcona was so pleased with the idea that he sent \$30 and an autograph letter expressing his pleasure at the way the writers expressed themselves. Out of this sum every writer in our last year's issue got a book, and we have many letters of grateful acknowledgment from the recipients.

But we do not propose to print more than a selection from the big bunch of letters now received, and are not now offering special prizes in connection therewith. We shall still send a few books to those we think most deserving, who have not had one in the last distribution. If you do write, on this understanding, please note that everyone must state his or her age,

exhibit made by the Indian School, Middlechurch, at last fall's show of the Kildonan Agricultural Society. The words are copied from one of the collections used as reading matter in the schools.

On this matter of penmanship it should be understood that one learner finds it comparatively easy to write a good hand, while the boy or girl alongside, taking much more pains, only reaches an inferior result. In writing the main thing is to have something of your own to say. The next to see that the spelling and grammar are correct and the penmanship as neat as possible. It takes a deal of pains to reach a satisfactory result, but the gain is worth the pain.

Write us for NET CASH prices on  
**ORGANS AND PIANOS**  
Short time allowed on good security. You will be simply surprised at the money you can save over buying on instalment plan.  
**TURNER & CO.,** MUSIC HOUSE  
Cor. Portage A. & Garry  
Everything in Music. Winnipeg.

### Just for Fun.

A good story is being told on one of the New York advertising men who lives in Brooklyn. We refrain from mentioning names. In the spring he became a happy father, and fatherlike, when the warm days of summer came, he took himself to one of the stores and purchased a baby carriage. The carriage was delivered late one Saturday night, and was placed in the basement hall. About church time, mother and father took their young hopeful out for a ride. A giggling crowd of girls was met at the corner, but this was not strange. Half way down the next block a couple of young men were passed, and from their actions it was evident that something was wrong. They laughed at the father, but he could not make out why they should laugh. Before the next corner was reached some women on a porch showed clearly that the young couple and baby amused them. "Charlie," said the young wife, "There's something wrong with one of us. You walk around the block and I will take baby straight down this street. You come around and meet me, and see if you can find out if there is anything the matter with me, and at the same time I can see whether anything is the matter with you." "Charlie" did as he was told, and as he turned again into the street to meet his wife, he burst into a roar of laughter. His wife was not only surprised, but angry that he should laugh at her. His laughter was so great he could not get his breath long enough to explain, so taking his wife by the arm, he pulled her around in front of the baby carriage. There in front was a sign, which the merchant had forgotten to remove before delivering the carriage, and which read—"Our Own Make."—Brains.

## They Cannot Understand.

Many People Still Inquiring about Joseph Brown's Case.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are Acknowledged to be a Wonder Working Medicine—Many Other Miraculous Cures Brought to Light

Oshawa, Ont., March 18 (Special).—One effect of the publication far and wide through the press of the miraculous cure of a case of Paralysis here in Oshawa has been to bring to the surface a great many similarly wonderful and well authenticated cures by the same remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Brown, whose case has caused all the sensation, is a modest unassuming mechanic employed in the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works. Since the publication of the facts of his case and its cure he has been overwhelmed with letters of inquiry from all over the country, and to each of these he answers simply:

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me after all the doctors and hospital specialists had given me up. I couldn't walk and had to be fed like a baby for four months, but the pills soon fixed me up and I have been all right ever since."

He has also been in receipt of not a few letters from others who too have found Dodd's Kidney Pills a life-saving remedy when all else has failed.

Several of these, encouraged by Mr. Brown's example, have written to the papers reporting their cases and all are very enthusiastic in their praises of the medicine.

But our explanation of all these cases has been offered and it seems to make them easily understandable. The Kidneys are Nature's blood filters. If the Kidneys are healthy all diseases will be extracted and expelled—Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys and thus enable them to throw off sickness and to protect the body from any and every assault of disease.

## Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using EUREKA Harness Oil. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

## EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

New 1902

## Baby Carriages

and

## Go-Carts

Just in



Send us your address. Copy of catalogue of them mailed free.

The finest line ever shown in the West.

## SCOTT FURNITURE CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Manitoba Marble and Granite Works

Carload of first-class marble just received. Orders placed with us before the new year will get special discount. All kinds of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones made.

**WHEELDON & SONS,** Cor. Notre Dame and Albert Streets,  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

### MAGIC LANTERN

with powerful adjustable lenses, showing 72 comic views of boys and girls, men and women, wild animals, etc. given for selling at 10c. each only 1 doz. gold-topped ivory backed lever Collar Buttons. They are easy to sell. Everybody needs them. Write for Buttons. Sell them, return the money, and receive this splendid Magic Lantern and outfit, all charges paid. You can make lots of money giving Magic Lantern shows. **GOLDALOID CO., BOX 808, TORONTO.**




When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

## Laugh and Grow Fat.

Oh, life is oftentimes quite depressing,  
But then we don't care much for that;  
Instead of our worries expressing  
We'll forget them, and laugh and grow fat.

When on washing days the clothes, which  
should rival the snow,  
Break the line, and in the dirt they fall  
flat;  
We'll choke back our sighs, for we very well  
know  
It is cheaper to laugh and grow fat.

When company comes and the larder is low,  
Or the roast is burned black as your hat,  
We'll give them of cordial converse such a  
flow  
That they'll join us and laugh and grow fat.

When our very best dresses are clear out of  
date,  
Or a rainstorm has spoiled our best hat,  
We'll just wear them in patience, and thank  
the good fate  
Which permits us to laugh and grow fat.

There are plenty of folks who are willing to  
pose  
As models for this or for that;  
But of all your friends commend me to those  
Who help us to laugh and grow fat.

## Fixin's.

By Mary Fielde.

The Canadian verb "to fix" is applied to many things, but the thing particularly referred to here is the dreadful but inevitable patching that persistently stares the farmer's wife in the face every week.

You have just discovered, my dear

patch, taking care that the "grain" of the goods match perfectly and leaving good turnings in in the new cloth. Run across with the machine, damp and iron the seams on the wrong side; then run up the side seam, press and finally stitch in part of sleeve. Overcast the seams and a neat finish is assured.

Little Tom's stockings, too, are in holes at the knee. Poor fellow, he looks so conscience stricken at the discovery! With a pair of sharp scissors cut the hole square, unravel the wool till you get it in even loops at one end of the hole. Put the loops on a knitting needle, then with another and a ball of yarn the same color as the stockings knit forward plain, and backward purl (like the heel of a stocking) till you have knitted a square or oblong piece slightly larger than the hole. Cast off, then take a darning needle and yarn and darn in the patch back and forth round the three sides of the square on the wrong side. The same kind of repair can be done to the heels of either big or little stockings. If done well, it is infinitely superior to darning in the usual way, especially if the hole be large. Try it.

## Hot! Cross Buns.

No. 1.—Three cupfuls sweet milk; one cupful of yeast; flour to make



SAWING WOOD ON THE FARM OF R. G. HUGHES, ALTAMONT, MAN.

madam, that the good man's "overalls" need "fixin'" at the knees, and probably elsewhere. Now, do not put on a small patch just over the worn part. Rip open the two side seams at the worn place, cut out the ragged piece, lay it on the piece of goods you are patching with, taking care that the pattern or grain of the goods runs the same way. Cut the patch a good two inches larger top and bottom. Pin into position, stitch top and bottom on the wrong side with sewing machine. Damp and iron on the wrong side, then stitch up side seams. The result is a patch that will wear as good as new, and quickly done.

Perhaps Johnny's school pants are wearing at the knee. Undo the hem of the pants, and the side seams up to above the thin part. Cut all that off, and put a straight bit across all the way, exactly by pattern. Damp and iron on the wrong side, then stitch down sides and hem. In this way you have an entirely new knee, which looks better and wears longer than a patch. Do the wrist part, when worn, in the same way, as well as the sleeves of Bessie's school frock.

Perhaps the good mother herself, grown a little less slim, with advancing years, finds that her dress waists will wear under the arms. Well, then, unpick the side seam and part of sleeve under the arm-pit. Cut out the worn part, use it as a pattern for the new

thick batter. Set this as a sponge over night. In the morning add one cupful of sugar; one half cupful of butter, melted; half a nutmeg; one salt-spoonful of salt, and flour enough to roll out like biscuit. Knead well, and set to rise five hours. Roll half an inch thick, cut into round cakes, and lay in rows in a buttered baking pan. When they have stood half an hour make a cross upon each with a knife, and put instantly into the oven. Bake to a light brown and brush over with a feather, or soft bit of rag, dipped in the white of an egg beaten up stiff with white sugar.

No. 2.—Put one and one-half cupfuls of warm milk in a bowl, add two yeast cakes and one teaspoonful of sugar; let stand till the yeast floats on top; add two cupfuls of flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt; stir till smooth; cover and let stand till it is a light sponge. Stir half a cupful of butter with half a cupful of powdered sugar till creamy; add the grated rind of one lemon; stir this in the sponge; add more flour and work all into a soft dough; knead it on a board till it does not stick to the hands; then roll it out and sprinkle over it one cupful of well-cleaned and warmed currants; roll the dough up and work it for a few minutes; lay it in a bowl; cover and let it rise till very light. Then lay the dough on a floured board; roll it out lightly half an inch in thickness, and cut it into rounds like biscuits; lay

them on buttered tins one inch apart; cover and let them rise till they have increased one-third in size. When ready to bake, brush them over with beaten egg, and cut with a pair of scissors four deep incisions on top of each one to form a cross; then bake.—Mrs. Lemcke, in Ledger Monthly.

## Is Not This Stealing?

Are Not Imitators Who Live on the Reputation of the Article They Imitate Thieves?

In Spite of at Least Half-a-Dozen Imitators, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine Has More Than Three Times the Sale of Any Remedy Recommended for Throat and Lung Troubles.

Have you been imposed upon when asking for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine by being offered an imitation? Many have been, and we know of some who have changed their druggist as a result. It is not safe to deal with a druggist who offers imitations and substitutes. An honest druggist will not offend his customers by such questionable methods.

The use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has become so universal that on all sides are springing up preparations of turpentine and linseed, put up in packages similar to Dr. Chase's, with the object of making sales on the reputation of this famous remedy. Is not this dishonest? Is it not stealing, or even worse? For, besides the injury done to the proprietors of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the people are being deceived. In some cases, no doubt, even life is lost as a result.

Are you being deceived? Have you asked for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and been given an imitation or substitute? There is no doubt about the virtue of this great throat and lung remedy. It is too well known as a thorough cure for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, coughs and colds to need further words of commendation. What we want to do is to warn you against these imitations. To be certain that you are getting the genuine, be sure that Dr. Chase's portrait and signature are on the wrapper.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has reached phenomenal sales, because it cures when other remedies fail. It is far-reaching in effect, curing the cold as well as the cough, and uprooting the most serious forms of bronchitis, asthma and similar throat and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Family size, three times as much, 60 cents. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto.

## 45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar  
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar  
5,000 Russian Golden Willow  
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow  
5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about two feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,

Virden Nurseries,

VIRIDEN, MAN.

R. A. HARVIE,  
WINNIPEG,  
Man.

Room 211,  
McIntyre Block.  
SURGEON DENTIST.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

## CONSUMPTION

### CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident of the value of his discoveries, he will send free four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

### TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumphant victory over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infest the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

### FULL FREE TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a


### FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto, giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.



**GOLD WATCH**  
**SEND NO MONEY**

Only your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this handsome watch for examination. When it arrives call and examine it carefully and if you find it perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to watches regularly sold at from \$7.00 to \$10.00, pay the Express Agent \$2.69 and express charges and secure the grandest bargain ever heard of. This magnificent Watch is solid gold cased, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold Designs. Its open face, unbreakable French crystal, hard enamel dial, stem wind and set, and fitted with an excellent imported jewelled movement. Is equal in appearance to Watches sold regularly for \$50.00. If you wish to take advantage of this grand chance order at once. Send \$2.69 cash with order and we will send you the watch and a handsome chain, postpaid. Ladies' size, hunting case, 70c. extra.

**The Terry Watch Co., Box 803, Toronto, Ont.**



**FREE**  
**3 Beautiful Opals**  
that glisten with all the gorgeous colors of the Rainbow, set in a nicely engraved Gold Ring, given for selling only 10 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Each package contains 42 new and most fragrant large flowering varieties in all colors. Write for Seeds, sell them, return for Seed Opal Ring in a velvet box, postpaid. **Prize Seed Co., Box 817, Toronto**

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



### Topsy's Easter.

Little Topsy was as black as a crow, and as bright and lovable a child as you could find anywhere. The home she lived in was just a bare excuse of a house. It was Nason's old barn. He had moved from the hollow years before, saying any one could have it, as he was tired living there, as it never paid. It was a rocky hollow. Little grew there, and it was hard work to get even a little out of it. So Topsy's Uncle Eben and Aunt Sue lived there, and pieced out their scanty living by helping at the big farm on the hill.

Easter was coming. Topsy heard it in the country store, and ran home wondering who he was. She had never been to Sunday-school or church, and knew nothing of the meaning of Easter. Old Eben and Sue could not afford eggs, so they wisely said nothing about Easter eggs.

But Topsy had heard that Easter was coming with eggs, and people were beginning to get ready for him. "Who's Mr. Easter, auntie?" asked she.

"Laws, chil', I nebber heeard o' such a man; maybe yo'r uncle does."

"Mistah Easter? Don't know 'im, chil'. Nebber heeard tell ob 'im."

"He must be de man wot brings eggs to dis town, 'cause dey sed so at de stoar," said Topsy.

"Pshaw, chil'! dat ain't so, 'cause Mars Wallace on de hill done gib dis yere town all de eggs it need."

Topsy was not satisfied with the explanation, and Eben and Sue did not dream the child was talking of Easter Sunday.

"I'll ask May Wallace; she'll know," Topsy decided.

That night, as Topsy went for the milk the kind farmer gave them daily, she put the question to May.

"Miss May, can you tell me who Mister Easter is, who's comin' to dis town wid de eggs soon? I heeard it at the stoar."

"Mr. Easter? Coming with eggs? What does Topsy mean, I wonder? Do you know a Mr. Easter who's to bring eggs to town, mother?"

"Eggs?"  
"Yes'm. Dem noo kind, wot's blue, an' yellar, an' green, an' all kinds o' colors," spoke up Topsy.

"Oh!" laughed May, "she means Easter Sunday, mother."

Topsy looked dazed.  
"Nebber heeard ob no Easter Sunday. Heeard ob de eggs."

Then May explained Jesus' death on the cross, his burial and resurrection, to little Topsy.

She listened intently, and her bright black eyes snapped with anger over the cruel treatment at the cross. Then they filled with tears over the burial and the sorrow of the disciples. Then they glowed with joy over the resurrection story.

"I lub dat Jesus, I do, Miss May, fo' sure, an' I'll try an' be a good chil', atter dis, so I will."

Miss May explained how the eggs should be used at Easter time. When she finished, Topsy said, with a sigh:

"I wish I had a egg. I'd jus' lub to hab it."

"You shall, child. Here's one fresh from the nest. It's warm still. Now keep it carefully till Easter Sunday," said Mrs. Wallace.

Happy Topsy said:  
"Deed I wil. Tank yo', Miss Wallace."

Hugging her warm egg tenderly, Topsy started for home, and was soon in the cabin in the hollow. Then she explained what she had learned of Easter.

"Laws, chil', why didn't yo' say yo' wanted ter know 'bout dat, an' I'd 'a' tole yer," said auntie.

"Now put dat egg away, an' come to yo' supper," said uncle.

Topsy had an idea the egg must be kept warm, and she stuck it in a hole in her feather-bed, at the top, where she could feel it any time she wished. Every day she looked to see if it was safe, as she had determined not to



## HOW I CURE WEAK, PUNY MEN

Give me a man broken down from excesses, dissipation, hard work, or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

I will not promise to make a Hercules of a man who was never intended by nature to be strong and sturdy. Even that man I can make better than he is; but the man who has been strong and has lost his strength I can make as good as he ever was. I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of nature.

A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt Supplies.

The whole force of vitality in your body is dependent upon your animal electricity. When you lose that by draining the system in any manner my Belt will replace it, and will cure you.

**Mrs. James G. Walker, Camilla, Ont., writes:—Your Belt helped me from the first week. I have never been free from a sore, aching back since childhood until this last three months since using your Belt. I could not begin to tell you all the things that ailed me, nor could I tell you how much good I received from the Belt.**

Letters like that tell a story which means a great deal to a sufferer. They are a beacon light to the man who has become discouraged from useless doctoring. I get such letters every day.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It braces and invigorates them, and stirs up a great force of energy in a man.

I make the best electrical body appliance in the world, having devoted twenty years to perfecting it. I know my trade. My cures after everything else has failed are my best arguments.

**Wm. Aldous, 214 Christie St., Toronto, says:—For seven years I had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism. I was in the condition that life was not worth living, and I cannot thank you too much for what the Belt has done for me. It has completely enred me, so that to-day I feel like a new man and that life is worth living.**

Give me a man with pains in the back, a dull ache in his muscles or joints, "come and go" pains in his shoulders, chest, and side, Sciatica in his hip, Lumbago, Rheumatism, or any ache or pain, and my Belt will pour the oil of life into his aching body and drive out every sign of pain. No pain can exist where my Belt is worn.

If you are doubtful of its ability to cure your case you can make arrangements to get the Belt and

## PAY WHEN CURED.

They come every day from everywhere. There is not a town nor hamlet in the country which has not cures by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Now, what does this mean to you, dear reader? If you are not what you ought to be, can you ask any better proof to make you try it? Is there a remedy which is as simple, as easy to use, as sure to cure and as cheap as Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt? I have not seen one. You must try it. In justice to yourself, and to those who look to you for their future happiness, try it now. Act this minute. Such a matter ought not to be delayed.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in old-style belts.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—Look out for those old style blistering scorers that burn and sear the flesh, they are offering a cheap imitation of my cushion electrode. It is a sham; don't accept them if you value your health.

**FREE BOOK** -- Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

**DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

take it out till Easter Sunday morning. Then she would play with it by herself.

\* \* \*

The egg lay snug and warm in its nest of feathers, day by day. Imagine Topsy's surprise, when she looked at it the night before Easter, to find the shell broken, and a fluffy little yellow chicken!

She raised such a shout of delight, old Eben and Sue hobbled in quickly to see what was the matter. They were speechless with surprise as they saw it, and heard it peeping for hunger. They had never heard of incubators. It opened its mouth and peeped beseechingly.

"Bless dat little chick! It am hungry. Gib it some ob dat mush we done had fo' supper," said auntie.

Topsy flew for the mush, and the little chick was fed.

"May I show it to Miss Wallace?" Pleaded Topsy.

"Sure, chile, sure."

Gathering it carefully in a tin cup filled with feathers taken from the bed, Topsy carried the contented little chicken to Mrs. Wallace. There was great rejoicing over the event.

"Why, Topsy, you're a good hand at fixing incubators! Guess you better fix me one," said the farmer.

"Nebber fixed no 'bators, as I knows of, Mars Wallace. I just done put dat egg in my fadder-bed, an' it am come out a little chick."

The Wallaces told her how to care for her chick, and little Topsy went home the happiest child in the town.

"Dat's how de Lawd does it. I see now. He just done cracks open our dead hearts, an' puts in his own self, so he does," said Topsy, Easter morning.

I think Topsy struck the truth about Easter, don't you?—S. S. Times.

### He Never Thought.

Hello, Sue! get a hustle on the men are in the medder. Another hour they'll be done, and I have broke the tedder. I'll have to run around to Jones, he'll fix it in a hurry. You have it easy, don't you, Sue? You never have to worry.

Come, hurry up! How slow you are. I want a bite of somethin'. Be sure your dinner is on time. Say, can't you make some dumplin'? I hired another man to-day. He's workin' good, I tell you. You can't imagine the relief to have another "spell" you.

What's that? Stop and bring Mary home? I think you must be crazy. For who's to pay her? Sure not I, because you're getting lazy. Next thing you'll want a new machine, and maybe a planer. My mother never hired a girl, or grumbled in this manner.

Come, hoys, we worked so hard to-day, we'll stop a little quicker. All work without any play is what drives men to liquor. What! Ain't the supper ready yet! The fire out! Gracious Peter! Jack, tell me where your mother is. You think the heat has beat her?

You don't know what you're sayin', boy. My God! See where she's lyin'. Don't stir. Let's get her on the bed. Don't tell me she's dyin'. Run for the doctor! Can't you move? And you get Jones' Mary. I'll pay her anything she asks, if I have to sell the dairy.

Never will walk a step again? Doctor, what are you sayin'? I didn't think she worked so hard. I was so busy hayin'. She's comin' to, and callin' me. What's that? You're tired of tryin'? And want to rest a thousand years. You don't mean that you're dyin'?

She ain't here now; but over there, where them green vines are creepin'. We laid her one sweet summer's day, an' left her sweetly sleepin'. No, there's no monument to show. It's small respect were givin'. To spend the money for a stoue that might have kept her livin'.

—Exchange.

O! who can hold a fire in his hand By thinking on the frosty Caucasus? Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite By bare imagination of a feast? Or walk naked in December snow, By thinking on fantastic summer's heat? —Richard II.

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The New Remedy for Catarrh is Very Valuable.

A Grand Rapids gentleman who represents a prominent manufacturing concern and travels through central and southern Michigan, relates the following regarding the new catarrh cure, he says:

"After suffering from catarrh of the head, throat and stomach for several years, I heard of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets quite accidentally and like everything else I immediately bought a package and was decidedly surprised at the immediate relief it afforded me and still more to find a complete cure after several weeks' use.



"I have a little son who sings in a boy's choir in one of our prominent churches, and he is greatly troubled with hoarseness and throat weakness, and on my return home from a trip I gave him a few of the tablets one Sunday morning when he had complained of hoarseness. He was delighted with their effect, removing all huskiness in a few minutes and making the voice clear and strong.

"As the tablets are very pleasant to the taste, I had no difficulty in persuading him to use them regularly.

"Our family physician told us they were an antiseptic preparation of undoubted merit and that he himself had no hesitation in using and recommending Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for any form of catarrh.

"I have since met many public speakers and professional singers who used them constantly. A prominent Detroit lawyer told me that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets kept his throat in fine shape during the most trying weather, and that he had long since discarded the use of cheap lozenges and troches on the advice of his physician that they contained so much tolu, potash and opium as to render their use a danger to health."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are large pleasant tasting lozenges composed of catarrhal antiseptics, like Red Gum, Blood Roots, etc., and sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full treatment.

They act upon the blood and mucous membrane and their composition and remarkable success has won the approval of physicians, as well as of thousands of sufferers from nasal catarrh, throat troubles and catarrh of stomach.

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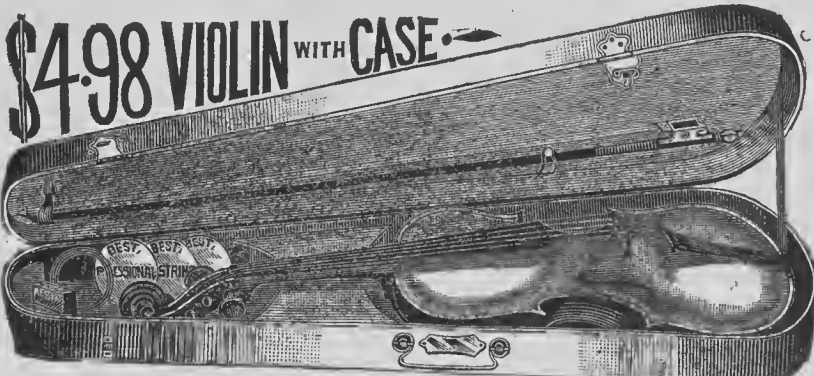
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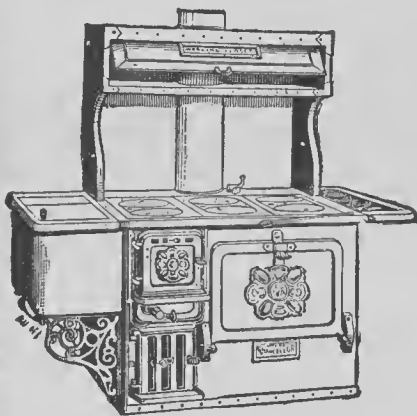


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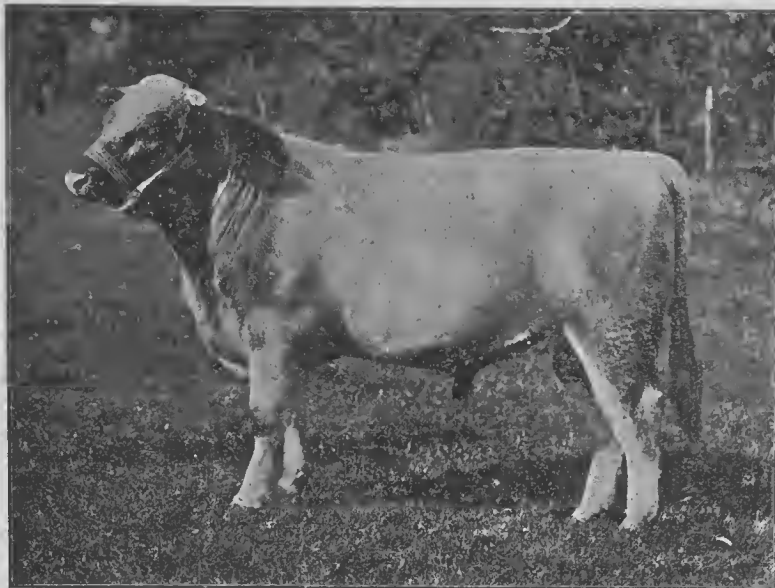
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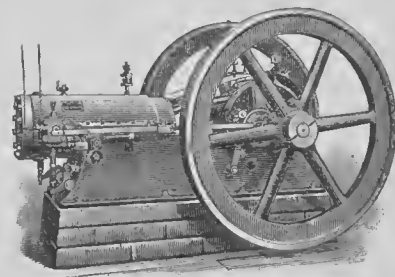
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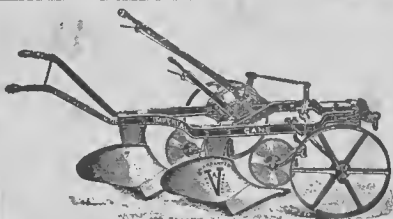
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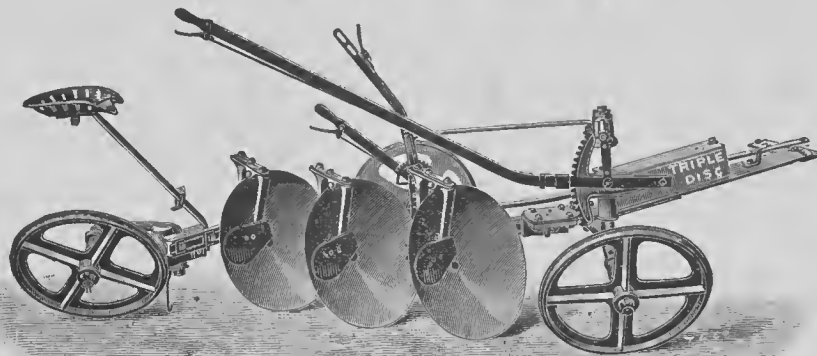


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